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ABSTRACT

A part of the adult basic education (ABE) teaching/learning management system called CUBE (Continuity and Unity in Basic Education), this manual consists of a series of tests and guides for use in teaching English and vocabulary skills to ABE students. Among the tests provided in the manual are the Mott 1600 and Mott 1900 pretests and posttests, various Cambridge language tests, a vocabulary pretest, and base vocabulary mastery tests. Guidelines for using verbs, the verb "be", and possessives are set forth. Also provided are guide sheets for use with the program's two vocabulary texts. Topics addressed in the various tests include recognition of parts of speech, tense, subject-verb agreement, punctuation, capitalization, parts of a sentence, style and clarity, sentence structure, and prefixes and suffixes. (A project report describing the development of these materials as well as the other CUBE system instructional materials and manuals are available separately--see note.) (MN)

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ENGLISH/ VOCABULARY

GOALS IV-V

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C.U.B.E.

English-Vocabulary

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GOAL IV

ENGLISH PLACEMENT

NOTEBOOK - BLUE

Note: English placement inventories and answer keys are found in the Blue Notebook.

MATERIALS:

-Mott Pretests
-Mott Series
-Cambridge Series
-Supplemental Materials

PROCEDURES:

1. Students who have scored in the 45th percentile or higher on the ABLE III reading test OR have completed Reading Step Test VI are given Mott 1600 English pretest. Students who have scored in the 75th percentile or higher on the ABLE III test are given Mott 1900 pretest.

2. Students are now ready to be placed in the appropriate English materials. Placement is determined by consulting answer keys for each pretest. The rule of thumb is: Half wrong in any skill area indicates remediation. These will correspond to pages student is to do in Mott 1607-1610 or Mott 1911-1914. A student who checks in at the 1600 level will progress through both this series, and the 1900 series.

   Note: Students completing 1900 Series of testing out of 1900 Series should take the pretest in the Cambridge I Language book.

3. To place student in Cambridge I Language book:

   -give the pretest, in front of Cambridge I, "How Much Do You Know Already?".
   -refer student to page 12 for checking answers and determining assignment in book.
   -student looks up the number of items missed and follows across the page to find chapter(s) assignment.
   -student is given all the Cambridge I chapter tests indicated from pretest. The option to use these sheets as worksheets or tests is usually given to the student. Student is ready to go to Cambridge II book once all assignments and corresponding worksheets in Cambridge are completed.

   Note: Many students experience difficulty moving from Cambridge I Language book to Cambridge II Language book. To help with the transition, you might use Steck-Vaughn English book (GED) series or Cambridge Basic Skills in Grammar 1 & 2.

4. To place students in Cambridge II Language book:

   -give pretest at front of book
   -refer student to page 10 for checking answers and determining assignments in book. Items missed are cross-referenced with page numbers of those skills. Teacher assistance may be needed.
   -student is given Cambridge II section tests corresponding to

pages assigned. They have the same option for use as the Cambridge I chapter tests.

-upon completion of Cambridge II exercises, student should complete post-test page 194-203.

-student completing Cambridge II is ready for Pre-GED Writing Skills Test I. See White PAM notebook.

MOTT TEST I - Pre-test
Books 1608-1610

Name_____

Date _____

1608

A. Write "S" in front of each line that is a complete sentence.

___1. The Martins dropped in to see us last night.

___2. The meeting is scheduled for.

___3. Bill's report is due next Friday.

___4. Without the car running.

___5. The railroad is losing money every month.

B. Underline the simple subject of each sentence with one line. Underline the simple predicate (verb) with two lines.

1. The beautiful snow covered the ground.

2. Several animals howled at the same time.

3. A line is forming around the corner.

C. Circle each word which should begin with a capital letter.

dr. and mrs. smith and their two sons, john and thomas, have been planning a trip to europe. the smiths will travel from their home in gary, indiana to new york by railroad on the last monday in june.

D. Each numbered word below has a group of three words directly across from it. Pick a synonym for the numbered word on the left by circling one of the three words on the right.

1. foe — enemy - friend - partner

2. brave — bored - courageous - angry

E. From these pairs of homonyms pick the correct word to fit the definitions. Write the correct word in the blank.

pale - pail

1. a bucket _____

2. lacking in color _____

veil - vale

3. part of a bride's outfit _____

4. covering on some animals _____

fur - fir

1608 (continued)

F. Circle the two antonyms in each line below.

1. sign	shallow	tree	deep
2. house	front	chair	back

1609

A. Put commas and quotation marks where they are needed.

1. The world said the president must have peace in the years to come.
2. Marvin asked Joe Have you read this article about the Ice Age?
3. Not yet answered Joe.

B. In the sentences below, replace one of the proper nouns with a pronoun. Circle the pronoun that you use.

Example: Sam cut his finger on the broken glass.

(He) cut his finger on the broken glass.

1. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have been married sixteen years.

_____

2. Thelma will meet Janet at the supermarket.

_____

C. Fill the blanks below with "to", "two", or "too".

_____ of the men gave me _____ much money _____ put in the bank.

D. Cross out the wrong word in these sentences.

1. Bill did not have (anything, nothing) to do with the trip.
2. It makes (no, any) difference to me.

MOTT TEST I - Pre-test
Books 1608-1610

Name _____

Date _____

1608

A. Write "S" in front of each line that is a complete sentence.

S 1. The Martins dropped in to see us last night.

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S 3. Bill's report is due next Friday.

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2. brave — bored - courageous - angry

E. From these pairs of homonyms pick the correct word to fit the definitions. Write the correct word in the blank.

pale - pail veil - vale fur - fir

1. a bucket PAIL
2. lacking in color PALE
3. part of a bride's outfit VEIL
4. covering on some animals FUR

1608 (continued)

F. Circle the two antonyms in each line below.

1. sign shallow tree deep
2. house front chair back

1609

A. Put commas and quotation marks where they are needed.

1. "The world," said the president, "must have peace in the years to come.
2. Marvin asked Joe, "Have you read this article about the Ice Age?"
3. "Not yet," answered Joe.

B. In the sentences below, replace one of the proper nouns with a pronoun. Circle the pronoun that you use.

Example: Sam cut his finger on the broken glass.

He cut his finger on the broken glass.

1. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have been married sixteen years.

THEY HAVE BEEN MARRIED SIXTEEN YEARS.

2. Thelma will meet Janet at the supermarket.

SHE WILL MEET HER AT THE SUPERMARKET.

C. Fill the blanks below with "to". "two", or "too".

TWO of the men gave me TOO much money TO put in the bank.

D. Cross out the wrong word in these sentences.

1. Bill did not have (anything, ~~nothing~~) to do with the trip.
2. It makes (no, ~~any~~) difference to me.

1609 (continued)

E. Cross out the unnecessary word in each sentence below.

1. The soldiers ran off of the ramp.
2. Where do you live at?

F. Circle the correct word.

1. Precious stones (is, are) called gems.
2. Joe (is, are) a good worker.
3. The flood (was, were) very severe.
4. The bridges (was, were) washed out.
5. Mel (doesn't, don't) live here anymore.
6. I (doesn't,don't) know the address.
7. We have (begin, began, begun) to build our new house.
8. We (begin, began, begun) it about a week ago.
9. We will (begin, began, begun) to build the garage next week.

1610

A. Circle the adverbs in the following sentences.

1. They came home early.
2. We were unusually busy.
3. She greeted him happily.
4. This is very interesting work.
5. The man walked away from the accident.

B. Circle the adjectives in the following sentences. There may be more than one adjective in each sentence.

B. 1. We enjoy clean, interesting movies.

2. Some people like cold weather.

3. The fragile dish was kept in a safe place.

4. Those new neighbors are hard workers.

C. Business letters--Punctuate and capitalize the following greetings and closings.

1. dear sir _____

2. dear mr white _____

3. dear ms johnson _____

4. yours truly _____

5. very truly yours _____

6. sincerely _____

1609 (continued)

E. Cross out the unnecessary word in each sentence below.

1. The soldiers ran off ~~of~~ the ramp.

2. Where do you live ~~at~~?

F. Circle the correct word.

1. Precious stones (is, (are) called gems.

2. Joe (is) are) a good worker.

3. The flood (was, were) very severe.

4. The bridges (was, (were) washed out.

5. Mel (doesn't, don't) live here anymore.

6. I (doesn't, (don't) know the address.

7. We have (begin, began, (begun) to build our new house.

8. We (begin, (began, begun) it about a week ago.

9. We will (begin, began, begun) to build the garage next week.

1610

A. Circle the adverbs in the following sentences.

1. They came home (early.

2. We were (unusually) busy.

3. She greeted him (happily.

4. This is (very) interesting work.

5. The man walked (away) from the accident.

B. Circle the adjectives in the following sentences. There may be more than one adjective in each sentence.

B. 1. We enjoy clean, interesting movies.

2. Some people like cold weather.

3. The fragile dish was kept in a safe place.

4. Those new neighbors are hard workers.

C. Business letters--Punctuate and capitalize the following greetings and closings.

1. dear sir DEAR SIR:

2. dear mr white DEAR MR. WHITE:

3. dear ms johnson DEAR MS. JOHNSON:

4. yours truly YOURS TRULY,

5. very truly yours VERY TRULY YOURS,

6. sincerely SINCERELY,

-The End-

MASTERY TEST-- Mott 1608

Name _____

Date _____.

I. Capitalization (61-66, 75-78)

A. Name three things that should begin with a capital letter.

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____

B. Capitalize these sentences correctly.

1. our trip to the gulf coast began on tuesday morning, april 22.
2. the road into kentucky crossed the ohio river.
3. both andrew jackson and andrew johnson were presidents of our country.
4. i was born on christmas day.

C. Write your name and address correctly.

Name _____

Street _____

City, State, Zip _____

II. Sentences (92-98)

A. Place a check next to the complete sentences.

___1. Two men are working today.

___2. According to Time Magazine.

___3. Are you going to work today?

___4. If it doesn't rain.

___5. Running around the corner at midnight.

___6. Jim lost his wallet on the train.

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. A complete sentence must have two basic parts. One part is called the _____, the other part the _____.
2. These two parts in a sentence must express a _____.

III. Subject and Predicate (107-117)

Underline the simple subject once, and underline the simple predicate (verb) twice.

1. The man's orders were filled.

2. Janet is working on a new book.

3. The class meets in the cafeteria for lunch.

4. The dogs in the barn barked loudly.

5. Everyone in the room heard the loud whisper.

-The End-

MASTERY TEST - Mott 1608

Name _____

Date _____

I. Capitalization (61-66, 75-78)

A. Name three things that should begin with a capital letter.

1. STATES 2. MONTHS 3. NAME OF PERSON

B. Capitalize these sentences correctly.

1. Our trip to the Gulf Coast began on Tuesday morning, April 22.
2. The road into Kentucky crossed the Ohio River.
3. Both Andrew Jackson and Andrew Johnson were presidents of our country.
4. I was born on Christmas Day.

C. Write your name and address correctly.

Name _____

Street _____

City, State, Zip _____

II. Sentences (92-98)

A. Place a check next to the complete sentences.

✓ 1. Two men are working today.

___ 2. According to Time Magazine.

✓ 3. Are you going to work today?

___ 4. If it doen't rain.

___ 5. Running around the corner at midnight.

✓ 6. Jim lost his wallet on the train.

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. A complete sentence must have two basic parts. One part is called the SUBJECT, the other part the PREDICATE (VERB).
2. These two parts in a sentence must express a COMPLETE THOUGHT.

III. Subject and Predicate (107-117)

Underline the simple subject once, and underline the simple predicate (verb) twice.

1. The man's orders were filled.
2. Janet is working on a new book.
3. The class meets in the cafeteria for lunch.
4. The dogs in the barn barked loudly.
5. Everyone in the room heard the loud whisper.

-The End-

MASTERY TEST--Mott 1609

Name _____

Date _____

I. Pronouns (5-9)

A pronoun is a word used in place of a _____.

Replace the underlined nouns with the correct pronouns.

1. Is John going to work today? _____
2. Send the package to Bill and Sue. _____
3. Tom and Joe are going to the football game. _____
4. Please give the package to Sandra. _____ _____

II. Punctuation

A. Commas (10-13)
Put the needed commas in these sentences.

1. No we cannot go to the game this weekend.
2. Janet will you pass the cake please?
3. Bill Sue Ted and Ann are working on that job.
4. The children must wash the dishes sweep the kitchen and do their homework before watching television.

B. Quotation Marks (26-32)
Put quotation marks where needed. Add other needed punctuation.

1. Most of the people said Bill arrived before six o'clock.
2. Do you know Harry Jones asked Susan.
3. That's right replied Susan. He is a singer.

III. Usage (65-77)
Circle the correct word in the following sentences.

1. He (is, are) in charge of the work being done.
2. They (is, are) planning a picnic.
3. The streets (was, were) very dangerous after the ice storm.
4. I (was, were) wishing you (was, were) here.
5. (There is, There are) a litter of kittens under the porch.

III. 6. (There is, There are) four children in the play group.

7. Some of us (don't, doesn't) want to go.

8. Jim (don't, doesn't) have the keys to your car.

9. Jane (did, done) her work well.

10. The man had (did, done) the drawing for his aunt.

IV. Usage (92-97)

A. Circle the correct word in these sentences.

1. Jill doesn't have (no, any) friends in town.

2. When (your, you're) finished with (your, you're) work, come and see me.

3. (Their, There, They're) house is (their, there, they're) on the corner.

4. Do you think (its, it's) time to get a new car?

5. I bought (to, too, two) much ribbon (to, too, two) put on this dress.

B. Cross out the unnecessary words.

1. Bob has got a new car.

2. Are you getting off of the bus at the next stop?

3. Where are they meeting at?

V. Verb Tense (108-123)

Put the correct verb in each blank. Use one of the verbs below.

Present	Past	Past with Helper
come	came	(has, had, have) come

Mike _____ over last night, but no one was home. He was to have _____ last week. Now, he is going to _____ over at six o'clock tonight.

Present	Past	Past with Helper
blow	blew	(has, had, have) blown

Many of our trees _____ down in the storm last night. The wind is beginning to _____ again. When we looked out the window, we noticed the wind had _____ down our flag.

-The End-

MASTERY TEST--Mott 1609

Name _____

Date _____

I. Pronouns (5-9)

A pronoun is a word used in place of a NOUN.

Replace the underlined nouns with the correct pronouns.

1. Is John going to work today? HE

2. Send the package to Bill and Sue. THEM/HIM AND HER

3. Tom and Joe are going to the football game. THEY

4. Please give the package to Sandra. IT HER

II. Punctuation

A. Commas (10-13)
Put the needed commas in these sentences.

1. No, we cannot go to the game this weekend.

2. Janet, will you pass the cake, please?

3. Bill, Sue, Ted, and Ann are working on that job.

4. The children must wash the dishes, sweep the kitchen, and do their homework before watching television.

B. Quotation Marks (26-32)
Put quotation marks where needed. Add other needed punctuation.

1. "Most of the people," said Bill, "arrived before six o'clock."

2. "Do you know Harry Jones?" asked Susan.

3. "That's right," replied Susan. "He is a singer."

III. Usage (65-77)
Circle the correct word in the following sentences.

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3. The streets (was, were) very dangerous after the ice storm.

4. I (was, were) wishing you (was, were) here.

5. (There is, There are) a litter of kittens under the porch.

1609 (continued)

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10. The man had (did, done) the drawing for his aunt.

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1. Jill doesn't have (no, any) friends in town.

2. When (your, you're) finished with (your, you're) work, come and see me.

3. (Their, There, They're) house is (their, there, they're) on the corner.

4. Do you think (its, it's) time to get a new car?

5. I bought (to, too, two) much ribbon (to, too, two) put on this dress.

B. Cross out the unnecessary words.

1. Bob has ~~got~~ a new car.

2. Are you getting off ~~of~~ the bus at the next stop?

3. Where are they meeting ~~at~~?

V. Verb Tense (108-123)

Put the correct verb in each blank. Use one of the verbs below.

Present	Past	Past with Helper
come	came	(has, had, have) come

Mike CAME over last night, but no one was home. He was to have COME last week. Now, he is going to COME over at six o'clock tonight.

Present	Past	Past with Helper
blow	blew	(has, had, have) blown

Many of our trees BLEW down in the storm last night. The wind is beginning to BLOW again. When we looked out the window, we noticed the wind had BLOWN down our flag.

-The End-

MASTERY TEST--Mott 1610

Name _____

Date _____

I. Adverbs (4-7)

1. An adverb tells _____, _____, _____, or how much.

2. Circle the adverbs in the following.

The quiet boy walked quickly away. He left immediately after his father's arrival. The father, very saddened, began to weep quietly.

II. Adjectives (26-32)

1. An adjective modifies nouns or pronouns by telling which one, _____ _____, or _____.

2. Circle the adjectives in the following.

Two young women have enrolled in the morning class. That class needs ten students to fill it. It is not a popular class because it starts at 7:30 a.m.

3. Circle the correct word in the following sentences.

a. John can run (fast, faster, fastest)than anyone in his class.

b. Who is the (hard, harder, hardest) worker? Jane or Mark?

III. Business Letters (47-50)

Using your address, and today's date, correctly write the heading and inside address of a business letter to B & G Rental Company, Department G, Minneapolis, Minnesota 30781.

Your Name _____

Your Address _____

Today's Date _____

_____

_____

_____

-The End-

MASTERY TEST--MOTT 1610

Name _____

Date _____

I. Adverbs (4-7)

1. An adverb tells WHERE, HOW, WHEN, or how much.

2. Circle the adverbs in the following.

The quiet boy walked quickly away. He left immediately after his father's arrival. The father, very saddened, began to weep quietly.

II. Adjectives (26-32)

1. An adjective modifies nouns or pronouns by telling which one, WHAT KIND, or HOW MANY.

2. Circle the adjectives in the following.

Two young women have enrolled in the morning class. That class needs ten students to fill it. It is not a popular class because it starts at 7:30 a.m.

3. Circle the correct word in the following sentences.

a. John can run (fast, faster, fastest) than anyone in his class.

b. Who is the (hard, harder, hardest) worker? Jane or Mark?

III. Business Letters (47-50)

Using your address, and today's date, correctly write the heading and inside address of a business letter to B & G Rental Company, Department G, Minneapolis, Minnesota 30781.

Your Name _____

Your Address _____

Today's Date _____

B & G RENTAL COMPANY

DEPARTMENT G

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. 30781

-The End-

MOTT TEST II — Pre-Test
Books 1911-1914

Name _____

1911

A. Place a check mark by the complete sentences.

___1. We were there when.

___2. If the weather permits.

___3. Just as we left, the rain came down.

___4. This is just for you.

___5. After a long while.

B. Circle the correct answer.

1. A sentence is a word or group of words which must express a complete

a. subject b. thought c. paragraph

2. The part of the sentence that names the person, place or thing about which you are talking is called the

a. subject b. predicate (verb) c. period

3. The part of the sentence that tells what something is or does is called the

a. subject b. predicate (verb) c. pronoun

C. Underline the simple subject with one line. Underline the simple predicate with two lines.

1. A gray mist settled in the valley.

2. A loud noise sounded in the night.

3. Here are the kittens.

D. Underline the compound subject with one line. Underline the compound predicate with two lines.

1. At the lake, John and I fished and sailed.

2. Trees and flowers are awakening and growing after a long winter.

1911 (continued)

E. The name of a person, place, or thing is called a noun. Underline the nouns in these sentences.

1. People rushed about.
2. The bright stars sparkled.
3. Fred dances well.
4. My anger burned within me.
5. Treat him with kindness.

F. In sentences, the clue words "a", "an", and "the" are usually followed by

a. period b. nouns c. questions

1912

A. Mark these nouns "S" for singular; "P" for plural.

___1. wall
___2. trees
___3. policemen
___4. taxes
___5. street

B. Circle the correct answer.

1. Nouns which do not refer to particular persons, place or things are

a. common nouns b. proper nouns

2. Nouns which do refer to particular persons, place, or things are

a. common nouns b. proper nouns

3. Which nouns must be capitalized?

a. common nouns b. proper nouns

C. Which are written properly? Circle the correct answer from each pair (a. or b.)

a. President Jimmy Carter	b. president Jimmy Carter
a. doctor Marvin Jones	b. Doctor Marvin Jones
a. my uncle	b. my Uncle
a. Thanksgiving Day	b. Thanksgiving day
a. Court Street	b. Court street
a. arithmetic	b. Arithmetic

MOTT TEST II -- Pre-Test
Books 1911-1914

Name _____

1911

A. Place a check mark by the complete sentences.

___1. We were there when.

___2. If the weather permits.

✓ 3. Just as we left, the rain came down.

✓ 4. This is just for you.

___5. After a long while.

B. Circle the correct answer.

1. A sentence is a word or group of words which must express a complete

a. subject b. thought c. paragraph

2. The part of the sentence that names the person, place or thing about which you are talking is called the

a. subject b. predicate (verb) c. period

3. The part of the sentence that tells what something is or does is called the

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C. Underline the simple subject with one line. Underline the simple predicate with two lines.

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1. At the lake, John and I fished and sailed.

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1911 (continued)

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F. In sentences the clue words "a", "an", and "the" are usually followed by

a. period b. nouns c. questions

1912

A. Mark these nouns "S" for singular; "P" for plural.

S 1. wall
P 2. trees
P 3. policemen
P 4. taxes
S 5. street

B. Circle the correct answer.

1. Nouns which do not refer to particular persons, places or things are

a. common nouns b. proper nouns

2. Nouns which do refer to particular persons, places, or things are

a. common nouns b. proper nouns

3. Which nouns must be capitalized?

a. common nouns b. proper nouns

C. Which are written properly? Circle the correct answer from each pair (a. or b.)

(a.) President Jimmy Carter b. president Jimmy Carter
a. doctor Marvin Jones (b) Doctor Marvin Jones
(a.) my uncle b. my Uncle
(a) Thanksgiving Day b. Thanksgiving day
(a) Court Street b. Court street
(a.) arithmetic b. Arithmetic

1912 (continued)

D. Write the correct pronoun in the blank.

1. John left the house early. _____ didn't want to be late.

2. Many people filled the room. _____ wanted to hear the speaker.

3. The dishes are over there. Please set _____ on the table.

E. Place periods and capital letters in these run-on sentences to make the meaning clear.

1. I plan to leave on vacation tomorrow I will make plans to go

2. Joan sat day-dreaming suddenly an hour was gone

3. Louis was ill yesterday he didn't go to work

4. Mary is coming home tomorrow we'll go shopping

5. The work is done now we can go for a swim

F. Which of these words are verbs? Circle the correct answer from each pair (a. or b.)

a. jump	b. tree
a. window	b. find
a. chew	b. bone
a. look	b. flowers
a. car	b. are

1913

A. Remeber that if the subject is singular, the verb must be singular. If the subject is plural, the verb must be plural. Underline the subject; then choose the correct verb from the pair by circling it.

1. The leader of the boys (is, are) John.

2. The trees near the road (is, are) dead.

3. The children in the family (walk, walks) to school.

4. Each of the dogs (is, are) a different color.

5. The flood, covering thousands of acres, (was, were) a great loss to the farmers.

B. Write the correct tense of the verb given.

do	He _____ all he could to help.
come	Julie had _____sooner than expected.
ring	The bell has _____ so long my ears ache.
throw	Mrs. Smith _____ the papers into the burner.

C. Which word should be used in the space? Circle the correct answer.

1. _____ nearly time to leave for work.

   a. It's b. Its

2. Ask where they want _____ luggage put.

   a. they're b. there c. their

3. See if you can find _____ coat this is.

   a. whose b. who's

4. Ruth _____ the blanket on the grass.

   a. lay b. laid

5. The dog _____ quietly.

   a. lies b. lays

6. The book has _____ there for weeks.

   a. laid b. lain

7. Joe _____ his tool on the bench.

   a. lay b. laid

D. Circle the adjectives in the following sentences.

1. Six apples lay in the silver bowl on the dining table.
2. Two soldiers stayed at the house several days.

1912 (continued)

D. Write the correct pronoun in the blank.

1. John left the house early. HE didn't want to be late.
2. Many people filled the room. THEY wanted to hear the speaker.
3. The dishes are over there. Please set THEM on the table.

E. Place periods and capital letters in these run-on sentences to make the meaning clear.

1. I plan to leave on vacation. Tomorrow I will make plans to go. (OR)
   I plan to leave on vacation tomorrow. I will make plans to go.
2. Joan sat day-dreaming. Suddenly an hour was gone.
3. Louis was ill yesterday. He didn't go to work. (OR)
   Louis was ill. Yesterday he didn't go to work.
4. Mary is coming home tomorrow. We'll go shopping. (OR)
   Mary is coming home. Tomorrow we'll go shopping.
5. The work is done now. We can go for a swim. (OR)
   The work is done. Now we can go for a swim.

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a. window	(b.) find
(a.) chew	b. bone
(a.) look	b. flowers
a. car	(b.) are

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1914

A. Circle the correct answer.

1. An adverb tells

a. how many or which b. how, when, or where c. who or why

B. Circle the adverb in the following sentences.

1. We must stay here.

2. He walked slowly as he worked.

3. The train arrived late.

C. Circle the correct answer.

1. Gayle writes (good, well).

2. This is a very (good, well) book.

3. Are you feeling (good, well) today?

4. Don't you think Maxine looks (good, well)?

D. Underline any prepositional phrases in these sentences. Put two lines under the preposition itself.

1. The horse ran toward the barn.

2. The cat sleeps in the chair by the fire.

3. Hundreds of peaches fell from the tree.

E. Place commas correctly.

1. Apples oranges peanuts and bananas are fun to eat.

2. Will you help me Tom?

3. The program I understand is worthwhile.

4. When she opened the door she found her brother lying on the sidewalk.

F. Choose the correct pronoun by circling it.

1. She and (me, I) went to the city.

2. Jim and (I, me) are going.

3. Beverly gave the books to (she, her) and (I, me).

G. Capitalize and punctuate the following sentences.

1. don't forget to meet me called mary when you're ready

2. i'm looking forward to summer said jenni it has been such a long hard winter

-The End-

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1. She and (me, I) went to the city.
2. Jim and (I, me) are going.
3. Beverly gave the books to (she, her) and I, (me).

G. Capitalize and punctuate the following sentences.

1. "Don't forget to meet me," called Mary, "when you're ready."
2. "I'm looking forward to summer," said Jenni. "It has been such a long, hard winter."

MASTERY TEST--Mott 1911

Name _____

Date _____

I. Sentences (3-12, 27-31)

Put a check next to the complete sentences.

___1. Just because it was cheap.

___2. Ann decided to stop smoking.

___3. If we don't try to.

___4. They were home before midnight.

___5. If they had not.

II. Subject and Predicate (34-43, 55-64)

Underline the subject with one line and the predicate with two.

1. The two dogs growled angrily at him.

2. Wild grapes grow freely in these woods.

3. After lunch, Janet sold three houses.

4. Near the edge of town walked an old man.

5. A box of apples sat on the doorstep.

b. Rubbish and junk littered the river and cluttered the countryside.

III. Nouns (99-107)

Circle the nouns in these sentences.

1. The field was plowed with a team of horses.

2. The pilot's courage surprised everyone.

3. The young teacher could not get Bill's attention.

IV. Punctuation (65-67)

Capitalize and punctuate the following sentences.

1. have you been following the baseball team

2. it is important to eat a good breakfast

3. the potatoes are burning

E-16

-The End-

MASTERY TEST--Mott 1911

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-The End-

MASTERY TEST--Mott 1912

Name _____

Date _____

I. Singular and Plural Nouns (3-17)

Are these nouns singular or plural? Circle the correct answer.

1. policemen	a. singular	b. plural
2. pencil	a. singular	b. plural
3. taxes	a. singular	b. plural
4. children	a. singular	b. plural

II. Capitalizing (27-36)

Which of the following are capitalized correctly? Circle the correct answer.

a. Christmas Day	b. christmas day
a. Dr. Marvin Jones	b. dr. Marvin Jones
a. history	b. History
a. Home On The Range	b. Home on the Range
a. Atlantic ocean	b. Atlantic Ocean

III. Pronouns (41-45)

Put the correct pronoun in the blank.

1. The two astronauts cheered as _____ landed on the moon.
2. When Jim went fishing, _____ caught a 14-inch trout.
3. Dick wanted her phone number, so she gave it to _____.
4. Jack became angry when _____ car wouldn't start.
5. Jane and Bill lost everything when _____ house burned.

IV. Run-on Sentences (47)

Place periods and capital letters in these run-on sentences.

1. I am leaving on vacation tomorrow I will make reservations.
2. We were driving to town suddenly it began to rain.
3. Jane is coming home in the morning we will pick her up at the airport.

V. Verbs (85-95, 107-116)

Circle the verbs in the group of words below. Some groups will have more than one.

I	II	III	IV
jump	pencil	swim	sandwich
drawer	threw	were	is
are	window	find	bird

Write the correct verb in the blank. Choose one of the verbs below.

is am are

1. The people _____ waiting.
2. I _____ calling him.
3. We _____ going, too.
4. He _____ not here.

-The End-

ASTERY TEST--Mott 1912

Name _____

Date _____

I. Singular and Plural Nouns (3-17)

Are these nouns singular or plural? Circle the correct answer.

1. policemen	a. singular	b. plural
2. pencil	a. singular	b. plural
3. taxes	a. singular	b. plural
4. children	a. singular	b. plural

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Which of the following are capitalized correctly? Circle the correct answer.

a. Christmas Day	b. christmas day
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a. Home On The Range	b. Home on the Range
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Circle the verbs in the group of words below. Some groups will have more than one.

I	II	III	IV
jump	pencil	swim	sandwich
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are	window	find	bird

Write the correct verb in the blank. Choose one of the verbs below.

is am are

1. The people ARE waiting.
2. I AM calling him.
3. We ARE going, too.
4. He IS not here.

-The End-

MASTERY TEST--Mott 1913

Name _____

Date _____

I. Verb Agreement and Verb Tense (3-24, 35-40)

A. In the following sentences, underline the subject. Then, choose the correct verb.

1. The box of apples (is, are) sitting on the table in the kitchen.

2. The cars in the parking lot (belong, belongs) to the employees in that building.

3. The hurricane, endangering thousands of lives, (was, were) predicted by the weather service.

4. You two, among dozens of others, (was, were) picked as winners of the 50th prize.

B. Circle the correct answer.

1. A regular verb forms its past tense by:

a. Using a helping verb

b. Adding "d" or "ed" to the present tense

2. To form the present tense with helper, we:

a. Add "ed" to the present tense

b. Add "ing" to the present tense

C. Write the correct tense of the verb given.

go 1. You can't see her now; she has _____.

blow 2. The wind _____ fiercely last night.

drink 3. The baby _____ the milk quickly.

see 4. Roy knew he had _____ that car before.

speak 5. The man _____ in low tones.

load 6. Jan _____ the truck without help.

II. Word Choice and Usage

1. Our town is proud of (its, it's) parks.

2. (They're, Their, There) leaving at seven o'clock.

II. 3. Do you know (whose, who's) going.

4. He (don't, doesn't) like to paint.

5. Jerry (lay, laid) his books on the table.

6. Sunbathers are (laying, lying) on the beach.

III. Adjectives (92-99, 106-108)

1. Adjectives _____ nouns.

2. Adjectives may tell _____

_____

_____

Circle the adjectives in the sentences below.

3. The new house stands on a grassy hill.

4. The two small dogs jumped over the low fence.

MASTERY TEST--Mott 1913 Name _____

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-The End-

MASTERY TEST--Mott 1914

Name _____

Date _____

I. Adverbs (5-15)

Circle the correct answer.

1. An adverb tells:

   a. how many or which b. how, when, or where c. who or why

Circle the adverbs in the following sentences.

1. I am going to the movies today.
2. Joan walked quickly to the curb.
3. The train arrived yesterday.
4. We traveled there by train.

II. Usage (20-21)

Circle the correct answer.

1. Janet doesn't feel (good, well) today.
2. It is too dark to see (good, well).
3. With such (good, well) strong hands, he could break the board.

III. Prepositions (31-34)

Underline the prepositional phrases in each sentence.

1. The plane flew under the wires.
2. The man is walking in the park in the rain.
3. Don't go into the house.

Circle the correct answer.

4. The prepositional phrase must begin with:

   a. a verb b. a noun c. a preposition

5. The prepositional phrase must end with a:

   a. verb b. noun or pronoun c. preposition

IV. Clauses (39-40)

Mark the following with "S" for complete sentences. The others are dependent clauses.

___1. The bridge stretches for five miles.

___2. Its towers reach over 500 feet.

___3. When they paint the huge bridge.

___4. The view from the bridge is beautiful.

___5. As the big ships sail beneath.

V. Commas (41-46)

Put the needed commas in these sentences.

1. We are meeting Bill Mary and Tom at the fair.

2. If you need more paper take some from the box on the table.

3. Mr. Johnson won't you come in?

4. This book you will find is quite long.

VI. Usage (65-67)

Place a check next to the sentences which are correct.

___1. She and I went to the movie.

___2. Jim and me are going to town.

___3. Me and my cousin have applied to for a job.

___4. The car passed Bill and I at the corner.

___5. The huge rock landed between them and me.

VII. Punctuation and Capitalization (111-115)

Capitalize and punctuate the following sentences.

1. herman said let's get ready to go

2. if you ask her right away said Joann she will go with you

3. Janet asked what time shall i pick you up steve

MASTERY TEST--Mott 1914

Name _____

Date _____

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-The End-

THE VERB

Simple, Compound, Complete

The verb (predicate) of a sentence will tell the action of the sentence or show that something exists.

I ran a mile. (RAN is the action word. It shows what the subject "I" did.)

Mary baked a cake. (BAKED is the action word. It shows what the subject "Mary" did.)

Before supper, Dad mowed the lawn. (MOWED is the action word. It shows what the subject "Dad" did.)

I am. (AM is the verb. It shows that the subject "I" exists.)

The cat was in the tree. (WAS is the verb. It shows that the subject "cat" existed.)

The baby is in bed. (IS is the verb. It shows that the baby exists.)

Verbs (predicates) in sentences will be simple, compound, or complete.

Simple verb (predicate) - the sentence will have one verb which may or may not have helpers. Basically, only one thing is happening or existing in the sentence.

I ran. (RAN is a simple predicate.)

I am running. (AM RUNNING is a simple predicate. It tells of one action that the subject "I" is still doing.)

The baby is here. (IS is a simple predicate.)

The baby has been here. (HAS BEEN is a simple predicate.)

Compound verb (predicate) - the sentence will have two or more simple predicates connected by a conjunction. Two or more things will be happening.

I ran and walked. (RAN and WALKED are compound predicates connected by the conjunction AND.)

I am running and walking. (AM RUNNING and WALKING are compound predicates connected by the conjunction AND.)

The baby was here, but left. (WAS and LEFT are compound predicates connected by the conjunction BUT.)

Complete verb (predicate) - the sentence will have either simple or compound predicates along with words or phrases behind that give a complete picture of the action the verbs are doing.

I ran a mile and walked a half mile. (RAN and WALKED are compound predicates. They are underlined twice. The phrase "a mile" completes the action of RAN. The phrase "a half mile" completes the action WALKED. The complete compound predicate is "ran a mile and walked a half mile. The complete predicate is underlined with one line.)

The baby is in bed. (The phrase "in bed" completes telling where the baby existed. "is in bed" is the complete simple predicate. Underlined once.)

Underline the simple or compound predicate with two lines and the complete predicate with one line in each of the following sentences.

1. The old man was eighty-seven last month.
2. We could barely see the picture.
3. The box in the corner was left here this morning.
4. The old man smiled and walked away.
5. She cleaned her room, swept the kitchen, and washed the clothes.
6. In October the colorful foliage attracts thousands to Vermont.
7. Take your time and do your best.
8. College courses in many subjects are given on television.
9. Mrs. Clark is a teacher.
10. Mr. Bonds promoted Jack and raised his pay.

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9. Mrs. Clark is a teacher.
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-The End-

The Verb BE

The verb "BE" and all of its forms can be a helping verb or a linking verb.

Forms of the verb BE:

is, are, was, were, am, be, been, being

As a helping verb, a form of BE will be used with a verb of action in a sentence.

EXAMPLES:

The man is walking down the street.

("Is" helps out the action verb WALKING.)

The man was walking down the street.

The man has been walking down the street.

I am walking down the street.

We are walking down the street.

The dog is being walked down the street.

They were walking down the street.

(NOTICE: The meaning of the sentences above change depending on which helping verb form is used.)

As a linking verb a form of BE will be the main verb of a sentence. It will link the subject to another word in the sentence that means the same thing as the subject.

EXAMPLES:

That man is the president.

(IS links the subject "man" to the word "president". Man and president are the same thing in this sentence.)

That man was the president.

I am the president.

You are the president.

He is the president.

You were the president.

She has been the president.

REMEMBER:

1. Any form of BE is <u>always</u> a verb or a verb helper.
2. There are linking verbs other than BE and its forms.
3. When the main verb is BE or one of its forms, it <u>shows that something exists</u>.

Underline the verbs in the following sentences and put "L" above the BE form if it is a Linking, or "H" above the BE form if it is a Helping.

1. I am going with you.
2. The butler is the main suspect.
3. He is at home.
4. The rose is beautiful.
5. The rose is blooming.
6. Ruth was writing a letter.
7. Daniel Webster was a statesman.
8. We were driving to Texas when the accident happened.
9. The building has been painted red.
10. The mayor was elected to another term.
11. Jane Byrnne is the mayor of Chicago.
12. I am calling him tonight.
13. Was that you in the car?
14. They were the ones who were arrested.
15. He is a general practitioner.
16. He is stalling for time.
17. I am being inducted tonight.
18. You were the secretary of the club.
19. You were attending the wrong meetings.
20. He was told that he was not a member.

-The End-

The Verb BE

The verb "BE" and all of its forms can be a helping verb or a linking verb.

Forms of the verb BE;

is, are, was, were, am, be, been, being

As a helping verb, a form of BE will be used with a verb of action in a sentence.

EXAMPLES:

The man is walking down the street.

("IS" helps out the action verb WALKING.)

The man was walking down the street.

The man has been walking down the street.

I am walking down the street.

We are walking down the street.

The dog is being walked down the street.

They were walking down the street.

(NOTICE: The meaning of the sentences above change depending on which helping verb form is used.)

As a linking verb a form of BE will be the main verb of a sentence. It will link the subject to another word in the sentence that means the same thing as the subject.

EXAMPLES:

(IS links the subject "man" to the word "president". Man and president are the same thing in this sentence.)

That man is the president.

I am the president.

You are the president.

He is the president.

You were the president.

She has been the president.

REMEMBER:

1. Any form of BE is always a verb or a verb helper.
2. There are linking verbs other than BE and its forms.
3. When the main verb is BE or one of its forms, it shows that something exists.

Underline the verbs in the following sentences and put "L" above the BE form if it is a Linking, or "H" above the BE form if it is a Helping.

1. I H am going with you.
2. The butler L is the main suspect.
3. He L is at home.
4. The rose L is beautiful.
5. The rose H is blooming.
6. Ruth H was writing a letter.
7. Daniel Webster L was a statesman.
8. We H were driving to Texas when the accident happened.
9. The building H has been painted red.
10. The mayor H was elected to another term.
11. Jane Byrnne L is the mayor of Chicago.
12. I H am calling him tonight.
13. L Was that you in the car?
14. They L were the ones who H were arrested.
15. He L is a general practitioner.
16. He H is stalling for time.
17. I H H am being inducted tonight.
18. You L were the secretary of the club.
19. You H were attending the wrong meetings.
20. He H was told that he L was not a member.

-The End-

POSSESSIVES - How Nouns Show Possession

Lesson I - Most singular nouns

You have probably heard the word possession. A possession is something you have or own. If you say, "That coat belongs to John", you would mean that John owns or possesses the coat. This sentence might be said like this: "That is John's coat." Notice that the word John has been changed to show possession or ownership.

Here are two more examples:

1. (a) The collar belonging to the dog is too small.
   (b) The dog's collar is too small.

2. (a) The car of my uncle is in the garage.
   (b) My uncle's car is in the garage.

In these examples, the nouns dog and uncle are singular (one dog, one uncle). The possessive form is made by adding apostrophe and "s" ('s) to the end of the word. Don't change the spelling of the original word in any way.

For example:

cap of the boy	becomes	boy's cap
ball of the cat	becomes	cat's ball
suit of the father	becomes	father's suit

Exercise #1
Rewrite these phrases to show possessive form.

1.	the windshield of the car	becomes	_____
2.	the motor of the tractor	becomes	_____
3.	the face of the little boy	becomes	_____
4.	the purse belonging to the woman	becomes	_____
5.	the older brother of Jack	becomes	_____

Lesson II - Singular nouns ending in "s"

Most singular nouns don't end in "s". However, a few do end in "s" (glass, boss, Delores, business, etc.). A correct possessive form for words ending in "s" is made by adding just the apostrophe ('), unless the word ending in "s" is a one-syllable word (glass, boss, etc.). These one-syllable words show possession by adding ('s), just like other nouns. Some books advise using ('s) for all singular nouns, no matter what their endings. This is always a safe practice.

For example:

the edge of the glass	becomes	the glass's edge
the desk of the boss	becomes	the boss's desk
the dress belonging to Cass	becomes	Cass's dress
The clients belonging to the buisness	becomes	the business' or business's clients

Exercise #2
Change the following words to show possessive form. Remember you are always safe in choosing ('s) for singular nouns.

		POSSESSIVE
1.	Mr. Jones	_____ car
2.	the actress	_____ dressing room
3.	class	_____ third reunion
4.	Delores	_____ brother
5.	business	_____ profits

Lesson III - Most plural nouns

Plural words are words meaning more than one of something. Regular plurals are formed by adding "s" or "es" to a word. (If you need help deciding whether to use "s" or "es", see your instructor.) Regular plural possessives are made by adding just an apostrophe (') after the "s" at the end of the word. Don't make any spelling changes after forming the plural. Just add the apostrophe.

For example:

	Plural		Plural Possessive
car	cars	becomes	cars' bumpers
girl	girls	becomes	girls' team
book	books	becomes	books' covers
Jones	Joneses	becomes	Joneses house

Exercise #3
Write the plural and the plural possessive for each below.

1.	match	_____	becomes	_____ covers
2.	fox	_____	becomes	_____ dens
3.	house	_____	becomes	_____ design
4.	jar	_____	becomes	_____ caps
5.	truck	_____	becomes	_____ tires

POSSESSIVES - How Nouns Show Possession

Lesson I - Most singular nouns

You have probably heard the word possession. A possession is something you <u>have</u> or <u>own</u>. If you say, "That coat belongs to John", you would mean that John owns or possesses the coat. This sentence might be said like this: "That is John's coat." Notice that the word <u>John</u> has been changed to show <u>possession</u> or <u>ownership</u>.

Here are two more examples:

1. (a) The <u>collar belonging to the dog</u> is too small.
   (b) The <u>dog's collar</u> is too small.

2. (a) The <u>car of my uncle</u> is in the garage.
   (b) My <u>uncle's car</u> is in the garage.

In these examples, the nouns <u>dog</u> and <u>uncle</u> are singular (one dog, one uncle). The possessive form is made by adding apostrophe and "s" ('s) to the end of the word. <u>Don't change the spelling of the original word in any way</u>.

For example:

cap of the boy	becomes	boy's cap
ball of the cat	becomes	cat's ball
suit of the father	becomes	father's suit

Exercise #1
Rewrite these phrases to show possessive form.

1.	the windshield of the car	becomes	CAR'S WINDSHIELD
2.	the motor of the tractor	becomes	TRACTOR'S MOTOR
3.	the face of the little boy	becomes	BOY'S FACE
4.	the purse belonging to the woman	becomes	WOMAN'S PURSE
5.	the older brother of Jack	becomes	JACK'S BROTHER

Lesson II - singular nouns ending in "s"

Most singular nouns don't end in "s". However, a few do end in "s" (glass, boss, Delores, business, etc.). A correct possessive form for words ending in "s" is made by adding just the apostrophe ('), unless the word ending in "s" is a one-syllable word (glass, boss, etc.). These one-syllable words show possession by adding ('s), just like other nouns. Some books advise using ('s) for all singular nouns, no matter what their endings. This is always a safe practice.

For example:

the edge of the glass	becomes	the glass's edge
the desk of the boss	becomes	the boss's desk
the dress belonging to Cass	becomes	Cass's dress
the clients belonging to the business	becomes	the business' or business's clients

Exercise #2
Change the following words to show possessive form. Remeber you are always safe in choosing ('s) for singular nouns.

		POSSESSIVE	
1.	Mr. Jones	MR. JONES'S	car
2.	the actress	ACTRESS' ('S)	dressing room
3.	class	CLASS'S	third reunion
4.	Delores	DELORES' ('S)	brother
5.	business	BUSINESS' ('S)	profits

Lesson III - Most plural nouns

Plural words are words meaning more than one of something. Regular plurals are formed by adding "s" or "es" to a word. (If you need help deciding whether to use "s" or "es", see your instructor.) Regular plural possessives are made by adding just an apostrophe (') after the "s" at the end of the word. Don't make any spelling changes after forming the plural. Just add the apostrophe.

For example:

	Plural		Plural Possessive
car	cars	becomes	cars' bumpers
girl	girls	becomes	girls' team
book	books	becomes	books' covers
Jones	Joneses	becomes	Joneses house

Exercise #3
Write the plural and plural possessive for each below.

1.	match	MATCHES	becomes	MATCHES'	covers
2.	fox	FOXES	becomes	FOXES'	dens
3.	house	HOUSES	becomes	HOUSES'	design
4.	jar	JARS	becomes	JARS'	caps
5.	truck	TRUCKS	becomes	TRUCKS'	tires

Lesson IV - Plurals not ending in "s"

As you learned in Lesson III, plurals are words meaning more than one of something. Most plurals are made by adding "s" or "es" to words. Some, however, have special forms. Man becomes men: goose becomes geese; mouse becomes mice. These underlined words are the plural forms.

The possessive of these words are formed by adding apostrophe and "s" ('s) to the end of the word, since they don't already end in "s". No other spelling change is made after the plural is formed.

For example:

	PLURAL	PLURAL POSSESSIVE
man	men	men's gloves
goose	geese	geese's flight
mouse	mice	mice's cheese

Exercise #4
Write the plural and plural possessive for each below.

	PLURAL	PLURAL POSSESSIVE
1. child	_____	_____ boats
2. sheep	_____	_____ wool
3. woman	_____	_____ suits
4. gentleman	_____	_____ hats

Now that you have completed these lessons we can make two easy rules for forming possessives.

Rule 1: For words not ending in "s" - Add apostrophe "s" ('s).

Rule 2: For words ending in "s" - Use only an apostrophe (') if it's in plural form. Use apostrophe "s" ('s), if it is a one-syllable word ending in "s".

For example: boss - boss's desk boys - boys' uniforms

THINGS TO REMEMBER

1. Don't use an apostrophe to form the plural of any noun. The "s" only means there's more than one. (books, boys, dolls)

2. Don't use an apostrophe with possessive pronouns. (its, yours, theirs, ours)

3. Don't change or leave off any letters from the original word, no matter how the original word is spelled.

TEST - POSSESSIVES HANDOUT

A. Supply the missing apostrophes as needed in these sentences. The number in parentheses tells you how many apostrophes are needed.

(1) 1. Do you sell mens suits?

(2) 2. The policemans whistle broke the nights silence.

(2) 3. Janes opinion of Mr. Butlers first book has not changed.

(2) 4. Tonys books are in Jimmys room.

(1) 5. The babies cries filled the air.

B. Write the possessive form of each of the following.

1. boys _____
2. women _____
3. woman _____
4. people _____
5. hero _____
6. leader _____
7. James _____
8. Mary _____
9. boss _____
10. books _____

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. For most words ending in "s", add _____ to form the possessive.
2. For words not ending in "s", add _____ to form the possessive.

D. Rewrite these phrases to show possession, using an apostrophe or apostrophe "s" when needed.

1. hats of the men _____
2. eyes of the spectators _____
3. caps of the children _____
4. coat belonging to Chris _____
5. papers belonging to Smith _____

-The End-

Lesson IV - Plurals not ending in "s"

As you learned in Lesson III, plurals are words meaning more than one of something. Most plurals are made by adding "s" or "es" to words. Some, however, have special forms. Man becomes men; goose becomes geese, mouse becomes mice. These underlined words are the plural forms.

The possessive of these words are formed by adding apostrophe and "s" ('s) to the end of the word, since they don't already end in "s". No other spelling change is made after the plural is formed.

For example:

	PLURAL	PLURAL POSSESSIVE
man	men	men's gloves
goose	geese	geese's flight
mouse	mice	mice's cheese

Exercise #4
Write the plural and plural possessive for each below.

		PLURAL	PLURAL POSSESSIVE	
1.	child	CHILDREN	CHILDREN'S	boats
2.	sheep	SHEEP	SHEEP'S	wool
3.	woman	WOMEN	WOMEN'S	suits
4.	gentleman	GENTLEMEN	GENTLEMEN'S	hats

Now that you have completed these lessons we can make two easy rules for forming possessives.

Rule 1: For words not ending in "s" - Add apostrophe "s" ('s).

Rule 2: For words ending in "s" - Use only an apostrophe (') if it's in plural form. Use apostrophe "s" ('s), if it is a one-syllable word ending in "s".

For example: boss - boss's desk boys - boys' uniforms

THINGS TO REMEMBER

1. Don't use an apostrophe to form the plural of any noun. The "s" only means there's more than one. (books, boys, dolls)
2. Don't use an apostrophe with possessive pronouns. (its, yours, theirs, ours)
3. Don't change or leave off any letters from the original word, no matter how the original word is spelled.

TEST - POSSESSIVES HANDOUT

A. Supply the missing apostrophes as needed in these sentences. The number in parentheses tells you how many apostrophes are needed.

(1) 1. Do you sell men's suits?

(2) 2. The policeman's whistle broke the night's silence.

(2) 3. Jane's opinion of Mr. Butler's first book has not changed.

(2) 4. Tony's books are in Jimmy's room.

(1) 5. The babies' cries filled the air.

B. Write the possessive form of each of the following.

1. boys BOYS'
2. women WOMEN'S
3. woman WOMAN'S
4. people PEOPLE'S
5. hero HERO'S
6. leader LEADER'S
7. James JAMES'S
8. Mary MARY'S
9. boss BOSS'S
10. books BOOKS'

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. For most words ending in "s", add APOSTROPHE (') to form the possessive.
2. For words not ending in "s", add APOSTROPHE - S ('S) to form the possessive.

D. Rewrite these phrases to show possession, using an apostropher or apostrophe "s" when needed.

1. hats of the men — MEN'S HATS
2. eyes of the spectators — SPECTATORS' EYES
3. caps of the children — CHILDREN'S CAPS
4. coat belonging to Chris — CHRIS'S COAT
5. papers belonging to Smith — SMITH'S PAPERS

-The End-

MORE POSSESSIVES

Quick Review

Rule 1: For most words ending in "s", add only the apostrophe ('). One-syllable singular words ending in "s" are the exception.

Rule 2: If the word does not end in "s", add appostrophe "s" ('s).

DO NOT CHANGE THE GIVEN SPELLING OF THE WORD!

Examples:

GIVEN	POSSESSIVE	RULE
1. boy	boy's	2
2. boys	boys'	1
3. woman	woman's	2
4. women	women's	2
5. boss	boss's	1
6. bosses	bosses'	1
7. uncle	uncle's	2
8. John	John's	2
9. Jones	Jones's	1
10. gentleman	gentleman's	2
11. gentlemen	gentlemen's	2
12. fox	fox's	2
13. foxes	foxes'	1

You will notice that some of these words are singular (one) and some are plural (more than one). This does not affect the rules.

Apply rules 1 and 2 to the following exercise.

GIVEN	POSSESSIVE	RULE
1. girl	_____	_____
2. women	_____	_____
3. James	_____	_____
4. cat	_____	_____
5. deer	_____	_____

Apply rules 1 and 2 to the following exercise. (continued)

GIVEN	POSSESSIVE	RULE
6. sheep	_____	____
7. cars	_____	____
8. churches	_____	____
9. monkey	_____	____
10. Mary	_____	____
11. countries	_____	____
12. bus	_____	____
13. children	_____	____
14. child	_____	____
15. calf	_____	____

Part 2: Plurals and Plural Possessives

If you are asked to give the plural possessive of a word, it is easier to first make the word plural, then add the possessive.

Examples:

GIVEN	PLURAL	PLURAL POSSESSIVE	RULE
Fox	Foxes	Foxes'	1
gentleman	gentlemen	gentlemen's	2
car	cars	cars'	1
deer	deer	deer's	2

NOTICE THAT ONCE YOU HAVE MADE A WORD PLURAL, YOU DO NOT CHANGE THE SPELLING. YOU MERELY ADD THE APOSTROPHE OR APOSTROPHE "S".

GIVEN	PLURAL	PLURAL POSSESSIVE	RULE
1. church	_____	_____	____
2. man	_____	_____	____
3. woman	_____	_____	____
4. boy	_____	_____	____
5. day	_____	_____	____
6. party	_____	_____	____
7. monkey	_____	_____	____

MORE POSSESSIVES

Quick Review

Rule 1: For most words ending in "s", add only the apostrophe ('). One-syllable singular words ending in "s" are the exception.

Rule 2: If the word does not end in "s", add appostrophe "s" ('s).

DO NOT CHANGE THE GIVEN SPELLING OF THE WORD!

Examples:

GIVEN	POSSESSIVE	RULE
1. boy	boy's	2
2. boys	boys'	1
3. woman	woman's	2
4. women	women's	2
5. boss	boss's	1
6. bosses	bosses'	1
7. uncle	uncle's	2
8. John	John's	2
9. Jones	Jones's	1
10. gentleman	gentleman's	2
11. gentlemen	gentlemen's	2
12. fox	fox's	2
13. foxes	foxes'	1

You will notice that some of these words are singular (one) and some are plural (more than one). This does not affect the rules.

Apply rules 1 and 2 to the following exercise.

GIVEN	POSSESSIVE	RULE
1. girl	GIRL'S	2
2. women	WOMEN'S	2
3. James	JAMES'S	1
4. cat	CAT'S	2
5. deer	DEER'S	2

Apply rules 1 and 2 to the following exercise. (continued)

GIVEN	POSSESSIVE	RULE
6. sheep	SHEEP'S	2
7. cars	CARS'	2
8. churches	CHURCHES'	1
9. monkey	MONKEY'S	2
10. Mary	MARY'S	2
11. countries	COUNTRIES'	1
12. bus	BUS'S	1
13. children	CHILDREN'S	2
14. child	CHILD'S	2
15. calf	CALF'S	2

Part 2: Plurals and Plural Possessives

If you are asked to give the plural possessive of a word, it is easier to first make the word plural, then add the possessive.

Examples:

GIVEN	PLURAL	PLURAL POSSESSIVE	RULE
Fox	Foxes	Foxes'	1
gentleman	gentlemen	gentlemen's	2
car	cars	cars'	1
deer	deer	deer's	2

NOTICE THAT ONCE YOU HAVE MADE A WORD PLURAL, YOU DO NOT CHANGE THE SPELLING. YOU MERELY ADD THE APOSTROPHE OR APOSTROPHE "S".

GIVEN	PLURAL	PLURAL POSSESSIVE	RULE
1. church	CHURCHES	CHURCHES'	1
2. man	MEN	MEN'S	2
3. woman	WOMEN	WOMEN'S	2
4. boy	BOYS	BOYS'	1
5. day	DAYS	DAYS'	1
6. party	PARTIES	PARTIES'	1
7. monkey	MONKEYS	MONKEYS'	1

Give the plural and plural possessive and rule for the following words. (continued)

GIVEN	PLURAL	PLURAL POSSESSIVE	RULE
8. sheep	_____	_____	___
9. cow	_____	_____	___
10. box	_____	_____	___

SPECIAL NOTE - DON'T confuse plurals and possessives. Since plurals and possessives often sound alike, it is easy to confuse them.

boy - means 1 boy
boy's hat - means a hat belonging to 1 boy
boys - means 2 or more boys
boys' hats - means hats belonging to 2 or more boys

Exercise 3: Put the correct plural or plural possessive form of the given word in the blank. If you need a plural word (more than one), do not use an apostrophe.

policeman 1. Did you see the _____ badges on their uniforms.

policeman 2. The two _____ went on duty at 6:00 a.m.

girl 3. The two _____ bicycles were left out in the rain.

girl 4. The _____ in the car are not my daughters.

deer 5. Did you see the three _____ in the forest?

deer 6. Did you see the _____tracks?

boy 7. Did you call those _____ at home?

boy 8. Were the _____ bicycles stolen or lost?

book 9. The _____ on the shelf are mine.

book 10. The _____ covers were torn and dirty.

car 11. The _____ in the parking garage were parked too close together.

car 12. The _____ parking spaces were too small.

boss 13. There are too many _____ in that company.

boss 14. The _____ choice for vice-president was not popular.

employee 15. The _____ entrance is near the gate.

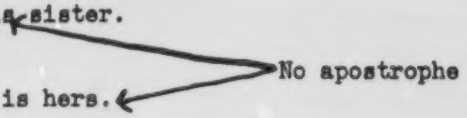
employee 16. There are three new _____ today.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

Possessive pronouns are different. They, too, show ownership, but no apostrophe is needed.

NOUN: I know John's sister

PRONOUN: I know his sister.



That car is hers.

Possessive nouns use the apostrophe.

woman's coat men's coat boy's gloves

Possessive pronouns, however, do not use the apostrophe.

The coat is hers. That coat is his. The gloves are theirs.

The following is a list of possessive pronouns. Do not use apostrophes with them.

its	his
your	yours
my	mine
our	ours
her	hers
their	theirs

Special Problems:

its is the possessive pronoun - NO APOSTROPHE.
Example: Its fur was dirty and tangled.

it's is a contraction meaning it is. The apostrophe is needed to show that a letter (or letters) has been left out.
Example: It's hot today.

whose is the possessive pronoun - NO APOSTROPHE.
Example: Whose dog did that?

who's is a contraction meaning who is or who has.
Example: Who's going tomorrow?

Excercise 4: Use its or whose if the word should show possession. Use it's or who's if you need the contraction for it is or who is. Circle the correct answer.

1. Its, It's too soon for us to leave.
2. Whose, Who's coat is on the floor?
3. I saw its, it's mother. (the dog)
4. Its, It's wings were blue. (the bird)
5. Whose, Who's going to the fair.

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Give the plural and plural possessive and rule for the following words. (continued)

GIVEN	PLURAL	PLURAL POSSESSIVE	RULE
8. sheep	SHEEP	SHEEP'S	2
9. cow	COWS	COWS'	1
10. box	BOXES	BOXES'	1

SPECIAL NOTE - DON'T confuse plurals and possessives. Since plurals and possessives often sound alike, it is easy to confuse them.

boy - means 1 boy
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Exercise 3: Put the correct plural or plural possessive form of the given word in the blank. If you need a plural word (more than one), do not use an apostrophe.

policeman 1. Did you see the POLICEMEN'S badges on their uniforms.

policeman 2. The two POLICEMEN went on duty at 6:00 a.m.

girl 3. The two GIRLS' bicycles were left out in the rain.

girl 4. The GIRLS in the car are not my daughters.

deer 5. Did you see the three DEER in the forest?

deer 6. Did you see the DEER'S tracks?

boy 7. Did you call those BOYS at home?

boy 8. Were the BOYS' bicycles stolen or lost?

book 9. The BOOKS on the shelf are mine.

book 10. The BOOKS' covers were torn and dirty.

car 11. The CARS in the parking garage were parked too close together.

car 12. The CARS' parking spaces were too small.

boss 13. There are too many BOSSES in that company.

boss 14. The BOSSES' choice for vice-president was not popular.

employee 15. The EMPLOYEES' entrance is near the gate.

employee 16. There are three new EMPLOYEES today.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

Possessive pronouns are different. They, too, show ownership, but no apostrophe is needed.

NOUN: I know John's sister

PRONOUN: I know his sister.

No apostrophe

That car is hers.

Possessive nouns use the apostrophe.

woman's coat men's coat boy's gloves

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Example: Its fur was dirty and tangled.

it's is a contraction meaning it is. The apostrophe is needed to show that a letter (or letters) has been left out.
Example: It's hot today.

whose is the possessive pronoun - NO APOSTROPHE.
Example: Whose dog did that?

who's is a contraction meaning who is or who has.
Example: Who's going tomorrow?

Excercise 4: Use its or whose if the word should show possession. Use it's or who's if you need the contraction for it is or who is. Circle the correct answer.

1. Its, It's too soon for us to leave.
2. Whose Who's coat is on the floor?
3. I saw its it's mother. (the dog)
4. Its It's wings were blue. (the bird)
5. Whose Who's going to the fair.

Exercise 4 (continued):

6. I forgot <u>whose, who's</u> book that is.
7. <u>Whose, Who's</u> your next door neighbor?
8. We liked <u>its, it's</u> music. (the band)
9. I accidentally tore <u>its, it's</u> pages. (the book)
10. <u>It's Its</u> a long way to the park.
11. I know <u>its, it's</u> my fault.
12. <u>Its, It's</u> point was sharp. (the pencil)
13. Do you know <u>whose, who's</u> car that is?
14. Yes, <u>its, it's</u> her car.

Exercise 4 (continued):

6. I forgot whose, who's book that is.
7. Whose, Who's your next door neighbor?
8. We liked its, it's music. (the band)
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12. Its, It's point was sharp. (the pencil)
13. Do you know whose, who's car that is?
14. Yes, its, it's her car.

TEST CB I
Chapter 3 - Pronouns

Circle the noun to which the underlined pronoun is referring.

1. The young man never gave up hope that <u>he</u> would someday be a success.
2. The young man told his boss, "I'd like to go to the restaurant with <u>you</u>."
3. Mother said that <u>she</u> would make a cake today.
4. John, take this letter and mail <u>it</u> to Cindy.

Read each sentence below, and fill in the missing pronoun.

5. Jane and Mark are buying a new car. _____ are looking for a convertible.
6. Don't put carrots on Mike's plate. Mike won't eat _____.
7. The operator will give _____ the number if you dial for information.
8. Janice would not listen to her mother or to her teacher. She ignored _____.
9. Mary and Frank went to a New Year's Eve Party. _____ sang several songs together.
10. The speeding freight train struck the stalled car. _____ skidded 500 feet before stopping.

TEST CB I
Chapter 4 - Verbs

Underline the verbs in the following sentences.

1. Chris carried the basket to the picnic table near the swings.

2. The tractor roared across the field as the storm approached.

3. In early March of 1836, Santa Anna attacked the Alamo.

4. The swift crack of rifles greeted the attackers.

5. An alligator, unlike human beings, often grows new teeth even in old age.

Using the verb in parentheses, write the correct form of the verb in the blank. Decide whether you need present, past, or future tense. Add helping verbs where needed.

6. Every day John _____ lunch at the new cafeteria across from his office building. (eat)

7. Last week, Mr. Bailey _____ his house white. (paint)

8. If it doesn't rain, we _____ the children to the zoo. (take)

9. Janet _____ gracefully and swims well. (dive)

10. During the blizzard it _____ seven inches. (snow)

-The End-

TEST CB I
Chapter 3 - Pronouns

Circle the noun to which the underlined pronoun is referring.

1. The young (man) never gave up hope that <u>he</u> would someday be a success.
2. The young man told his (boss) "I'd like to go to the restaurant with <u>you</u>."
3. (Mother) said that <u>she</u> would make a cake today.
4. John, take this (letter) and mail <u>it</u> to Cindy.

Read each sentence below, and fill in the missing pronoun.

5. Jane and Mark are buying a new car. THEY are looking for a convertible.
6. Don't put carrots on Mike's plate. Mike won't eat THEM.
7. The operator will give YOU the number if you dial for information.
8. Janice would not listen to her mother or to her teacher. She ignored THEM.
9. Mary and Frank went to a New Year's Eve Party. THEY sang several songs together.
10. The speeding freight train struck the stalled car. IT skidded 500 feet before stopping.

-The End-

TEST CB I
Chapter 4 - verbs

Underline the verbs in the following sentences.

1. Chris carried the basket to the picnic table near the swings.
2. The tractor roared across the field as the storm approached.
3. In early March of 1836, Santa Anna attacked the Alamo.
4. The swift crack of rifles greeted the attackers.
5. An alligator, unlike human beings, often grows new teeth even in old age.

Using the verb in parentheses, write the correct form of the verb in the blank. Decide whether you need present, past, or future tense. Add helping verbs where needed.

6. Every day John ___EATS___ (eat) lunch at the new cafeteria across from his office building.
7. Last week, Mr. Bailey ___PAINTED___ his house white. (paint)
8. If it doesn't rain, we ___WILL TAKE___ the children to the zoo. (take)
9. Janet ___DIVES___ gracefully and swims well. (dive)
10. During the blizzard it ___SNOWED___ seven inches. (snow)

-The End-

TEST CB I
Chapter 5 - The Verb "Be"

In each of the following sentences, decide whether the underlined verb is used correctly. If it is, write correct. If it is not correct, write the correct form.

1. The children was happy to hear the circus parade approaching. _____
2. We were dressed warmly for the football game. _____
3. The team are happy about winning the game. _____
4. The younger man is president of the club. _____
5. There is a cat and four kittens under the porch of our new house. _____
6. When do you think John and Bob will been in Michigan? _____
7. The women's group are meeting each Wednesday night. _____
8. He will be arrested yesterday. _____
9. Here is the box of books I bought at the auction. _____
10. Cigarettes is harmful to your health. _____

-The End-

TEST CB I
Chapter 6 - More About The Present

In each sentence below, write the correct present tense of the verb in parentheses.

1. Phyllis often _____ the three miles to her job. (walk)

2. The author of this book _____ quite clearly. (write)

3. Dennis _____ his work promptly and carefully. (do)

4. The children _____ _____ to catch the school bus before it leaves. (run)

5. "You _____ _____ the tools in the wrong place," said John's boss. (put)

6. The broken door of the old house _____ in the breeze. (swing)

7. The speaker _____ _____ about her trip to Asia. (talk)

8. The bus driver always _____ until everyone has arrived at the station. (wait)

9. John's father said, "You _____ _____ too much time watching television." (waste)

10. "But, Dad," John replied, "I _____ _____ educational television." (watch)

TEST CB I
Chapter 5 - The Verb "Be"

In each of the following sentences, decide whether the underlined verb is used correctly. If it is, write correct. If it is not correct, write the correct form.

1. The children was happy to hear the circus parade approaching. WERE
2. We were dressed warmly for the football game. CORRECT
3. The team are happy about winning the game. IS
4. The younger man is president of the club. CORRECT
5. There is a cat and four kittens under the porch of our new house. ARE
6. When do you think John and Bob will been in Michigan? WILL BE
7. The women's group are meeting each Wednesday night. IS
8. He will be arrested yesterday. WAS
9. Here is the box of books I bought at the auction. CORRECT
10. Cigarettes is harmful to your health. ARE

-The End-

TEST CB I
Chapter 6 - More About The Present

In each sentence below, write the correct present tense of the verb in parentheses.

1. Phyllis often WALKS the three miles to her job. (walk)
2. The author of this book WRITES quite clearly. (write)
3. Dennis DOES his work promptly and carefully. (do)
4. The children ARE RUNNING to catch the school bus before it leaves. (run)
5. "You ARE PUTTING the tools in the wrong place", said John's boss. (put)
6. The broken door of the old house SWINGS in the breeze. (swing)
7. The speaker IS TALKING about her trip to Asia. (talk)
8. The bus driver always WAITS until everyone has arrived at the station. (wait)
9. John's father said, "You ARE WASTING too much time watching television." (waste)
10. "But, Dad," John replied, "I AM WATCHING educational television." (watch)

-The End-

TEST CB I
Chapter 7 - Helping Verbs

In each sentence below, fill the blank with <u>have</u>, <u>has</u>, or <u>had</u> and the correct form of the verb in parentheses.

1. My brother (listen) _____ to you before.
2. Jerry couldn't believe that I (walk) _____ a mile before breakfast.
3. The quarterback of that team (miss) _____ only one game all season.
4. The telephone (stop) _____ ringing before the woman could unlock the door.
5. Truck drivers (stop) _____ and (eat) _____ at this truck stop for years.

In the sentences below, write <u>has</u>, <u>have</u>, or <u>had</u> before "been" in the blank space.

6. Those men _____ been working there twenty-five years before they were laid off.
7. Where _____ you been?
8. We _____ been worried about you.
9. Janet _____ always been a careful and cautious driver.
10. Bill _____ been waiting on the bus for fifteen minutes.

-The End-

TEST CB I
Chapter 8 - Shifting the "Time" of Verbs

Read the following sentences and decide whether the underlined part is correct or incorrect. If it is incorrect, write the correct form. If it is correct, write correct.

1. The man walked into the circus ring and announces, "I am Fearo the lion tamer."

   _____

2. We have been living in this apartment for 10 years when the landlord asked us to move. _____

3. This building will be completed in ten months, and it has twelve offices and three restaurants. _____

4. People stood on the sidewalk and watched in amazement as the painter finished the picture. _____

5. The waiter poured the wine, (a) hands it to Jim and (b) placed it in the ice bucket. (a)_____ (b) _____

6. When I came into the room, I will see the letter on the desk. _____

7. The old man (a) walks up to everyone he meets and (b) asked about his dog.
   (a) _____ (b) _____

8. I walked into his office and saw him there grinning at me. _____

9. He puts on his new shoes, (a) found his hat, and (b) went out to get groceries.
   (a) _____ (b) _____

10. A man is playing the piano, and a young boy is beating the drums.

    _____

-The End-

TEST CB I
Chapter 7 - Helping Verbs

In each sentence below, fill the blank with <u>have</u>, <u>has</u>, or <u>had</u> and the correct form of the verb in parentheses.

1. My brother (listen) HAS LISTENED to you before.
2. Jerry couldn't believe that I (walk) HAD WALKED a mile before breakfast.
3. The quarterback of that team (miss) HAD MISSED only one game all season.
4. The telephone (stop) HAD STOPPED ringing before the woman could unlock the door.
5. Truck drivers (stop) HAVE STOPPED and (eat) HAVE EATEN at the truck stop for years.

In the sentences below, write <u>has</u>, <u>have</u>, or <u>had</u> before "been" in the blank space.

6. Those men HAD been working there twenty-five years before they were laid off.
7. Where HAVE you been?
8. We HAVE been worried about you.
9. Janet HAS always been a careful and cautious driver.
10. Bill HAS been waiting on the bus for fifteen minutes.

E-40-a
-The End-

TEST CB I
Chapter 8 - Shifting the "Time" of Verbs

Read the following sentences and decide whether the underlined part is correct or incorrect. If it is incorrect, write the correct form. If it is correct, write correct.

1. The man walked into the circus ring and announces, "I am Fearo the lion tamer."
   ANNOUNCED
2. We have been living in this apartment for 10 years when the landlord asked us to move. HAD
3. This building will be completed in ten months, and it has twelve offices and three restaurants. WILL HAVE
4. People stood on the sidewalk and watched in amazement as the painter finished the picture. CORRECT
5. The waiter poured the wine, (a) hands it to Jim and (b) placed it in the ice bucket.
   (a) HANDED (b) CORRECT
6. When I came into the room, I will see the letter on the desk. SAW
7. The old man (a) walks up to everyone he meets and (b) asked about his dog.
   (a) CORRECT (b) ASKS
8. I walked into his office and saw him there grinning at me. CORRECT
9. He puts on his new shoes, (a) found his hat, and (b) went out to get groceries.
   (a) FINDS (b) GOES
10. A man is playing the piano, and a young boy is beating the drums. CORRECT

-The End-

TEST CB I
Chapter 9 - Matching Nouns and Verbs

In the following sentences, circle the correct verb.

1. Every one of the soldiers (was, were) ready to defend the fort.
2. Neither Margaret nor her sisters (is, are) going to attend the preview.
3. Everyone at this party (tells, tell) a story very well.
4. The owner of the dogs (were, was) called to rescue us.
5. Either the boys or their sister (is, are) going to help with the party.
6. One of the students (don't, doesn't) come on Thursdays.
7. There (was, were) four bottles of rubber cement on the desk.
8. Everybody in the room (know, knows) the reason for this test.
9. Measles (is, are) no longer a dreaded disease.
10. Here (come, comes) the twins now.

-The End-

TEST CB I
Chapter 10 - More About Pronouns

Circle the correct pronoun in each of the following sentences.

1. Janice wanted to buy a gift for (she, her) and Bill.

2. If anyone calls, tell (him, them) that I am not home.

3. Mrs. Johnson asked James and (we, us) to pick up the packages.

4. The new officers are Helen and (her, she).

5. Everyone should use (his, their) own equipment.

6. I don't think it was (he, him) who shoved me.

7. They probably believe it was (she, her).

8. Between you and (I, me) he has the wrong idea.

9. They had asked us to carry the papers for you and (she, her).

10. You will have to go without Alice and (he, him).

-The End-

TEST CB I
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4. The owner of the dogs (were, <u>was</u>) called to rescue us.
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9. They had asked us to carry the papers for you and (she, her).
10. You will have to go without Alice and (he, him).

-The End-

TEST CB I
Chapter 11 - Describing and Comparing Adjectives

Circle the adjectives in the following sentences.

1. The young fisherman caught a large, striped bass.
2. Alaska has cool summers and cold winters.
3. The tall, lanky man was a poor speaker.

Put who, which or that in each blank in the following sentences.

4. There is the man _____ brought the circus to town.
5. The dog _____ is in the circus is a French poodle.
6. Our house, _____ we built last year, burned yesterday.

Circle the correct form in the following sentences.

7. Judy is the (smarter, smartest) of the three students.
8. The kitchen knife is (duller, more duller) than the bread knife.
9. John is the (tallest, taller) of the two boys.
10. This road is the (icier, iciest) road in the area of the snowstorm.

-The End-

TEST CB I
Chapter 12 - Hooking Words (Prepositions)

Circle the correct verb in the following sentences.

1. There (is, are) six boxes of supplies in the storeroom.

2. Each one of the men (has, have) been here today.

3. Here (is, are) a crate of apples.

4. One of our problems (is, are) lack of space.

5. The box of apples (weigh, weighs) 60 pounds.

Circle the correct pronoun.

6. The boy brought games for (she, her) and (I, me).

7. Between you and (I, me) he's definitely wrong.

8. Everyone except Paul and (she, her) will attend the meeting.

9. They had asked us to carry the papers for you and (she, her).

10. You will have to go without Alice and (he, him).

-The End-

TEST CB I
Chapter 11 - Describing and Comparing Adjectives

Circle the adjectives in the following sentences.

1. The young fisherman caught a large, striped bass.
2. Alaska has cool summers and cold winters.
3. The tall, lanky man was a poor speaker.

Put who, which or that in each blank in the following sentences.

4. There is the man WHO brought the circus to town.
5. The dog THAT (OR) WHICH is in the circus is a French poodle.
6. Our house, WHICH (OR) THAT we built last year, burned yesterday.

Circle the correct form in the following sentences.

7. Judy is the (smarter, smartest) of the three students.
8. The kitchen knife is (duller, more duller) than the bread knife.
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Chapter 12 - Hooking Words (Prepositions)

Circle the correct verb in the following sentences.

1. There (is, <u>are</u>) six boxes of supplies in the storeroom.

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Circle the correct pronoun.

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7. Between you and (I, <u>me</u>) he's definitely wrong.

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9. They had asked us to carry the papers for you and (she, <u>her</u>).

10. You will have to go without Alice and (he, <u>him</u>).

-The End-

TEST CB I
Chapter 13 - Words That Describe Verbs (Adverbs)

Fill in the blanks.

1. Adverbs describe verbs, and they tell _____, _____, or _____.
2. Adverbs often end in _____.

Decide whether the underlined word is used correctly. If it is correct, write "C" in the blank. If it is incorrect, write the correct form.

3. The gunslinger in the old western walked slow down the street. _____
4. He saw a man coming quickly toward him. _____.
5. The man looked suspicious at the gunslinger's right hand. _____
6. As the man saw the gunslinger's hand move smoothly toward the holster, he froze. _____
7. The gunslinger, however, looked careful at the man, grinned and walked on. _____
8. The man stood silently on the street. _____
9. He relaxed slow and shivered with fear and relief. _____
10. Without looking around, he walked quietly away. _____

-The End-

TEST CB I
Chapter 14 - Possessives

Rewrite these phrases to make the underlined words show possession. The first one is done for you.

1. wings of the bird _____ the bird's wings _____

2. gloves of the boys _____

3. cases of the lawyer _____

4. verdict of the jury _____

5. car of the neighbors _____

In each blank below put the correct pronoun that shows possession.

(his, her, their, our, its, your, my, whose)

6. I'd like to know _____ car this is.

7. One of the women demonstrated _____ discovery at the convention.

8. "Janet, _____ taxi is waiting," called Mary.

9. Everyone paid for _____ own motel room.

10. The dog barked when you called _____ name.

E-47
-The End-

TEST CB I
Chapter 13 - Words That Describe Verbs (Adverbs)

Fill in the blanks.

1. Adverbs describe verbs, and they tell ___HOW___, ___WHEN___, or ___WHERE___.
2. Adverbs often end in ___LY___.

Decide whether the underlined word is used correctly. If it is correct, write "C" in the blank. If it is incorrect, write the correct form.

3. The gunslinger in the old western walked slow down the street. ___SLOWLY___
4. He saw a man coming quickly toward him. ___C___
5. The man looked suspicious at the gunslinger's right hand. ___SUSPICIOUSLY___
6. As the man saw the gunslinger's hand move smoothly toward the holster, he froze. ___C___
7. The gunslinger, however, looked careful at the man, grinned and walked on. ___CAREFULLY___
8. The man stood silently on the street. ___C___
9. He relaxed slow and shivered with fear and relief. ___SLOWLY___
10. Without looking around, he walked quietly away. ___C___

E-46-a
-The End-

TEST CB I
Chapter 14 - Possessives

Rewrite these phrases to make the underlined words show possession. The first one is done for you.

1. wings of the bird — the bird's wings
2. gloves of the boys — THE BOY'S GLOVES
3. cases of the lawyer — THE LAWYER'S CASES
4. verdict of the jury — THE JURY'S VERDICT
5. car of the neighbors — THE NEIGHBORS' CAR

In each blank below put the correct pronoun that shows possession.

(his, her, their, our, its, your, my, whose)

6. I'd like to know ___WHOSE___ car this is.
7. One of the women demonstrated ___HER___ discovery at the convention.
8. "Janet, ___YOUR___ taxi is waiting," called Mary.
9. Everyone paid for ___HIS (OR) HER___ own motel room.
10. The dog barked when you called ___ITS___ name.

-The End-

TEST CB I
Chapter 15 - The Case of the Missing Letter (Contractions)

Circle the correct form in each sentence.

1. (Their, They're) not going to the party this weekend.

2. The horse lost (its, it's) rider, and now (its, it's) running through the fields.

3. (Whose, Who's) driving your car today?

4. I don't know (whose, who's) car is parked in your parking space.

5. Please give them (their, they're) books before they go.

6. Barbara (don't, doesn't) feel well today.

7. Fred (don't, doesn't) always get his work done on time.

8. If he (don't, doesn't) stop drinking, he will lose his job.

9. They (doesn't, don't) have any reason to leave early.

10. Bill and his friend (doesn't, don't) want to miss the football game.

-The End-

TEST CB I
Chapter 16 - No + No = Yes (Double Negatives)

Circle the correct choice in each sentence below.

1. My friends (can hardly, can't hardly) wait to visit Mexico.

2. The guide (had scarcely, hadn't scarcely) begun his talk when Joe had to leave the room.

3. There (isn't no, is no) time for television tonight.

4. John couldn't find (none, any).

5. You just couldn't do (anything, nothing) with him.

6. You haven't seen (anything, nothing) yet!

7. The boy did not want (anything, nothing).

-The End-

TEST CB I
Chapter 15 - The Case of the Missing Letter (Contractions)

Circle the correct form in each sentence.

1. (Their, <u>They're</u>) not going to the party this weekend.

2. The horse lost (<u>its</u>, it's) rider, and now (its, <u>it's</u>) running through the fields.

3. (Whose, <u>Who's</u>) driving your car today?

4. I don't know (<u>whose</u>, who's) car is parked in your parking space.

5. Please give them (<u>their</u>, they're) books before they go.

6. Barbara (don't, <u>doesn't</u>) feel well today.

7. Fred (don't, <u>doesn't</u>) always get his work done on time.

8. If he (don't, <u>doesn't</u>) stop drinking, he will lose his job.

9. They (doesn't, <u>don't</u>) have any reason to leave early.

10. Bill and his friend (doesn't, <u>don't</u>) want to miss the football game.

-The End-

TEST CB I
Chapter 16 - No + No = Yes (Double Negatives)

Circle the correct choice in each sentence below.

1. My friends (<u>can hardly</u>, can't hardly) wait to visit Mexico.

2. The guide (<u>had scarcely</u>, hadn't scarely) begun his talk when Joe had to leave the room.

3. There (isn't no, <u>is no</u>) time for television tonight.

4. John couldn't find (none, <u>any</u>).

5. You just couldn't do (<u>anything</u>, nothing) with him.

6. You haven't seen (<u>anything</u>, nothing) yet!

7. The boy did not want (<u>anything</u>, nothing).

-The End-

TEST CB I
Chapter 17 - Words That Cause Trouble

Choose the correct word in each sentence.

1. The telephone call (could of, could have) been important.

2. This report is (different from, different than) mine.

3. Money problems always start trouble (among, between) the two of them.

4. That bridge looks (like, as if) it's going to fall down.

5. She plays (like, as) a professional golfer.

6. What (sort of a, sort of) business is this anyway?

7. Joan (laid, lay) on her bed when she felt ill.

-The End-

TEST CB I
Chapter 18 - Periods, Question Marks, and Exclamation Points

End each sentence below with the correct punctuation.

1. Who is meeting you at the restaurant _____

2. Janet gave her mother a bouquet of flowers _____

3. How did you make that dessert _____

4. Jane, what a wonderful surprise _____

5. Did you find that your advertisement brought quick results _____

6. The young boy crossing the finish line cried, "I won_____"

7. There is no charge for delivering the package ____

8. Why did you send that salesman away _____

9. Have you seen Phyllis since last Friday ____

10. Last night's broadcast about the election was the best news report I've seen ____

-The End-

TEST CB I
Chapter 17 - Words That Cause Trouble

Choose the correct word in each sentence.

1. The telephone call (could of, could have) been important.

2. This report is (different from, different than) mine.

3. Money problems always start trouble (among, between) the two of them.

4. That bridge looks (like, as if) it's going to fall down.

5. She plays (like, as) a professional golfer.

6. What (sort of a, sort of) business is this anyway?

7. Joan (laid, lay) on her bed when she felt ill.

-The End-

TEST CB I
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1. Who is meeting you at the restaurant ___?___

2. Janet gave her mother a bouquet of flowers ___.___

3. How did you make that dessert ___?___

4. Jane, what a wonderful surprise ___!___

5. Did you find that your advertisement brought quick results ___?___

6. The young boy crossing the finish line cried, "I won ___!___"

7. There is no charge for delivering the package ___.___

8. Why did you send that salesman away ___?___

9. Have you seen Phyllis since last Friday ___?___

10. Last night's broadcast about the election was the best news report I've seen ___.___

TEST CB I
Chapter 19 - Commas

Insert commas where needed. Some sentences need no commas.

1. Joe's grocery list included eggs bacon milk and paper towels.

2. Jane invited her but Diane could not come to the party.

3. The ball bounced over the child's head and rolled into the street.

4. The speaker hadn't been talking very long but people were already quite bored.

5. The restaurant smelled of fried chicken and home-baked bread.

6. He took the pan from the cabinet emptied the soup into it put it on the range and turned on the burner.

7. Is Janet working now or is she looking for a job?

8. The tourist was angry and upset for her money had been stolen.

9. The busy crowded shopping center was filled with booths during the flea market.

10. He laughed and asked if I had heard the joke.

TEST CB I
Chapter 20 - Commas for Interrupters

Put commas wherever they are needed in these sentences.

1. Washington our first President was a great leader.

2. A bale a large bundle of goods weighs about 500 pounds.

3. "Well Sally where are you going?" called her mother.

4. His gardener O. F. Jones is a hard working creative person.

5. He is however rather expensive to hire.

6. My house the red brick one is the oldest house in our neighborhood.

7. The young child cold and frightened continued to walk down the dark, lonely road.

8. No John that's not Jerry's car.

9. In fact it is his father's car.

10. The men therefore know nothing about the strike.

-The End-

TEST CB I
Chapter 19 - Commas

Insert commas where needed. Some sentences need no commas.

1. Joe's grocery list included eggs, bacon, milk, and paper towels.

2. Jane invited her, but Diane could not come to the party.

3. The ball bounced over the child's head and rolled into the street. NO COMMA NEEDED

4. The speaker hadn't been talking very long, but people were already quite bored.

5. The restaurant smelled of fried chicken and home-baked bread. NO COMMA NEEDED

6. He took the pan from the cabinet, emptied the soup into it, put it on the range, and turned on the burner.

7. Is Janet working now, or is she looking for a job?

8. The tourist was angry and upset, for her money had been stolen.

9. The busy, crowded shopping center was filled with booths during the flea market.

10. He laughed and asked if I had heard the joke. NO COMMA NEEDED

-The End-

TEST CB I
Chapter 20 - Commas for Interrupters

Put commas wherever they are needed in these sentences.

1. Washington, our first President, was a great leader.

2. A bale, a large bundle of goods, weighs about 500 pounds.

3. "Well, Sally, where are you going?" called her mother.

4. His gardener, O. F. Jones, is a hard working, creative person.

5. He is, however, rather expensive to hire.

6. My house, the red brick one, is the oldest house in our neighborhood.

7. The young child, cold and frightened, continued to walk down the dark, lonely road.

8. No, John, that's not Jerry's car.

9. In fact, it is his father's car.

10. The men, therefore, know nothing about the strike.

-The End-

TEST CB I
Chapter 21 - Commas in Dates and Places

Put in commas wherever they are needed.

1. 1306 Western Avenue

   New York New York

   June 19 1968

2. Bill lived at 1432 East Johnson Street Newark New Jersey from January 12 1969 to June 3 1973.

3. Phil was born on October 17 1896 in Austin Texas.

4. On May 17 1954 the Supreme Court ordered desegregation of schools.

5. We plan to stop in Denver Colorado and Seattle Washington before continuing to Anchorage Alaska.

6. 1217 East Michigan Avenue

   Martinsville, Indiana

   January 14, 1976

-The End-

TEST CB I
Chapter 22 - Quotation Marks

Mark the sentences that use quotation marks correctly with a "C". Correct the sentences that use quotation marks incorrectly.

1. The salesman said, "This item is a must for your business." _____

2. My brother said that he was going. _____

3. "They're robbing the bank the man shouted. Get the police." _____

4. "John," said Bill "is the best pitcher on our team." _____

5. "What would you like for Christmas asked Grandad. _____

Put quotation marks in the following sentences if they are needed.

6. John said that he was going with you. _____

7. John said, I am going with you. _____

8. How is your dog? asked John. Has it recovered from the accident _____

9. The criminal kept running when the policeman cried, Stop, or I'll shoot _____

10. How can I help you, asked Bill, when I don't know what your problems are _____

TEST CB I
Chapter 21 - Commas in Dates and Places

Put in commas wherever they are needed.

1. 1306 Western Avenue

   New York, New York

   June 19, 1968

2. Bill lived at 1432 East Johnson Street, Newark, New Jersey, from January 12, 1969 to June 3, 1973.

3. Phil was born on October 17, 1896, in Austin, Texas.

4. On May 17, 1954, the Supreme Court ordered desegregation os schools.

5. We plan to stop in Denver, Colorado, and Seattle, Washington, before continuing to Anchorage, Alaska.

6. 1217 East Michigan Avenue

   Martinsville, Indiana

   January 14, 1976

-The End-

TEST CB I
Chapter 22 - Quotation Marks

Mark the sentences that use quotation marks correctly with a "C". Correct the sentences that use quotation marks incorrectly.

1. The salesman said, "This item is a must for your business." C

2. My brother said that he was going. C

3. "They're robbing the bank!" the man shouted. "Get the police." _____

4 "John," said Bill, "is the best pitcher on our team." _____

5. "What would you like for Christmas?" asked Grandad. _____

Put quotation marks in the following sentences if they are needed.

6. John said that he was going with you. C

7. John said, "I am going with you." _____

8. "How is your dog?" asked John. "Has it recovered from the accident?" _____

9. The criminal kept running when the policeman cried, "Stop, or I'll shoot!" _____

10. "How can I help you," asked Bill, "when I don't know what your problems are?" _____

-The End-

TEST CB I
Chapter 23 - Capital Letters

1. List three things which need to be capitalized.

   a. _____

   b. _____

   c. _____

In the following sentences, circle the letters which should be capitalized

2. we moved to 94 sandburg lane, bangor, maine, last summer.

3. j. t. horning and i visited the burley museum in southern texas.

4. marge stated, "you should read the new york times more often, janet."

5. janet works for a large company in the south.

6. would you like to meet the president of the united states?

In the following sentences, cross out any capital letters which are used incorrectly. If there are no errors in the sentence, mark it correct.

7. Jack spent all Winter and Spring in the hospital with a broken arm. _____

8. Margaret attends a large University in Southern Ohio. _____

9. Where are you going on the Fourth of July? _____

10. Gene Wilson, a local Doctor, spoke at the Convention last Friday._____

TEST CB I
Chapter 24 - What Is A Sentence

In the following sentences, mark the simple subject with an "S" and the simple verb a "V".

1. I accidentally poured milk on the tablecloth.

2. The dog that was chained to the fence barked loudly at the stranger.

3. James and Pam worked at the same company for ten years.

4. Linda took English last year and wrote the required themes.

5. She was taught to play by a talented concert violinist.

Read these groups of words. Write yes for those which are sentences. Write no for those which are not sentences.

6. When I walked away. _____

7. Tom and his family do not live in a house. _____

8. Because Billie was singing a folksong. _____

9. That they would take him prisoner. _____

10. He did not always tell what happened. _____

-The End-

TEST CB I
Chapter 23 - Capital Letters

1. List three things which need to be capitalized.

a. NAMES

b. PLACES

c. TITLES

WILL VARY FROM STUDENT TO STUDENT

In the following sentences, circle the letters which should be capitalized.

2. We moved to 94 Sandburg Lane, Bangor, Maine, last summer.

3. J. T. Horning and I visited the Burley Museum in southern Texas.

4. Marge stated, "You should read the New York Times more often, Janet."

5. Janet works for a large company in the South.

6. Would you like to meet the President of the United States.

In the following sentences, cross out any capital letters which are used incorrectly. If there are no errors in the sentence, mark it correct.

7. Jack spent all Winter and Spring in the hospital with a broken arm. _____

8. Margaret attends a large University in Southern Ohio. _____

9. Where are you going on the Fourth of July? C

10. Gene Wilson, a local Doctor, spoke at the Convention last Friday. _____

TEST CB I
Chapter 24 - What Is A Sentence

In the following sentences, mark the simple subject with an "S" and the simple verb a "V".

1. S V
I accidentally poured milk on the tablecloth.

2. S V
The dog that was chained to the fence barked loudly at the stranger.

3. S S V
James and Pam worked at the same company for ten years.

4. S V V
Linda took English last year and wrote the required themes.

5. S V
She was taught to play by a talented concert violinist.

Read these groups of words. Write yes for those which are sentences. Write no for those which are not sentences.

6. When I walked away. NO

7. Tom and his family do not live in a house. YES

8. Because Billie was singing a folksong. NO

9. That they would take him prisoner. NO

10. He did not always tell what happened. YES

-The End-

TEST CB II
SECTION 1
Parts of a Sentence
pp. 44-63

Some of the sentences have simple subjects. Others have compound subjects. Underline simple subjects once. Underline compound subjects twice. In each sentence put parenthesis around complete subjects.

1. The largest ocean in the world is the Pacific.
2. Most of this information came from books.
3. The White House and the Pentagon denied the charges.
4. Faculty and students planned a new class schedule.
5. The black, spotted dog in the back yard jumped the fence.
6. To everyone's surprise, Jane and I were not late.

Underline the simple predicates once. Underline compound predicates twice. In each sentence put parenthesis around complete predicates.

1. Jean has written her composition.
2. He gave me this package and left that one for you.
3. Someone must have told her the story.
4. The population of New York was four million but is now five million.
5. His long walks through the city began at dawn.
6. The company paid him a hundred dollar bonus and sent him on a week's vacation.

Underline the appropriate words and put "DO" above the Direct Objects, "IO" above the Indirect Object,and "PN" above the Predicate Nominatives.

1. Someone must have told her the story.
2. New York is a large city.
3. Paul gave his wife a surprise party.
4. Joe brought three boxes of candy.
5. He was the president.
6. She became the assistant manager.

Underline each prepositional phrase.

1. The oriental rug in the hall is an original.

TEST CB II
SECTION 1
Parts of a Sentence
(continued)

Underline each prepositional phrase.

2. Put your clothes on the dresser.

3. Both of us bought the same gift for you.

4. The grass won't grow under these trees.

5. The key on the wall does not fit the lock on the door.

E-59
-The End-

TEST CB II
SECTION 1
Parts of a Sentence
pp. 44-63

Some of the sentences have simple subjects. Others have compound subjects. Underline simple subjects once. Underline compound subjects twice. In each sentence put parenthesis around complete subjects.

1. (The largest ocean in the world) is the Pacific.
2. (Most of this information) came from books.
3. (The White House and the Pentagon) denied the charges.
4. (Faculty and students) planned a new class schedule.
5. (The black, spotted dog in the back yard) jumped the fence.
6. To everyone's surprise, (Jane and I) were not late.

Underline the simple predicates once. Underline compound predicates twice. In each sentence put parenthesis around complete predicates.

1. Jean (has written her composition.)
2. He (gave me this package and left that one for you.)
3. Someone (must have told her the story.)
4. The population of New York (was four million but is now 5 million.)
5. His long walks through the city (began at dawn.)
6. The company (paid him a hundred dollar bonus and sent him on a week's vacation.)

Underline the appropriate words and put "DO" above the Direct Objects, "IO" above the Indirect Object, and "PN" above the Predicate Nominatives.

1. Someone must have told her (IO) the story (DO).
2. New York is a large city (PN).
3. Paul gave his wife (IO) a surprise party (DO).
4. Joe brought three boxes (DO) of candy.
5. He was the president (PN).
6. She became the assistant manager (PN).

Underline each prepositional phrase.

1. The oriental rug in the hall is an original.

TEST CB II
SECTION 1
Parts of a Sentence
(continued)

Underline each prepostional phrase.

2. Put your clothes <u>on the dresser</u>.

3. Both <u>of us</u> bought the same gift <u>for you</u>.

4. The grass won't grow <u>under these trees</u>.

5. The key <u>on the wall</u> does not fit the lock <u>on the door</u>.

TEST CB II
SECTION 2
Common Errors In Sentence Structure
pp. 64-82

Put "F" on the line if the group of words is a Fragment. Put "S" on the line if the group of words is a Sentence.

1. _____ Concentration was the secret of his success.
2. _____ When I was desperate.
3. _____ So that I could understand them anyway.
4. _____ He could do the problems easily.
5. _____ I didn't ask him again.
6. _____ His poetry because of their good rhymes.
7. _____ Back to work on Monday after the long weekend.
8. _____ When the war was over, some jobs no longer existed.
9. _____ Comic books and detective magazines sold well.
10. _____ Every young person about life.

Rewrite the sentences below so that they are properly constructed. In some cases, you will need to add new words and drop words from the original sentence.

1. The cabinetmaker did a better job on our furniture than theirs.

_____

2. Coming up the front walk, the bouquet in the window looked beautiful.

_____

3. Water-skiing no longer interests me as much as to go snow skiing.

_____

4. Left alone in the house, the thunderstorm terrified him.

_____

5. Little children are more trouble in the boat than the beach.

_____

-The End-

TEST CB 11
SECTION 2
Common Errors In Sentence Structure
pp. 64-82

Put "F" on the line if the group of words is a Fragment. Put"S" on the line if the group of words is a Sentence.

1. S Concentration was the secret of his success.
2. F When I was desperate.
3. F So that I could understand them anyway.
4. S He could do the problems easily.
5. S I didn't ask him again.
6. F His poetry because fo their good rhymes.
7. F Back to work on Monday after the long weekend.
8. S When the war was over, some jobs no longer existed.
9. S Comic books and detective magazines sold well.
10. F Every young person about life.

Rewrite the sentences below so that they are properly constructed. In some cases, you will need to add new words and drop words from the original sentence.

1. The cabinetmaker did a better job on our furniture thar. theirs.
THE CABINETMAKER DID A BETTER JOB ON OUR FURNITURE THAN ON THEIRS. -OR-
THE CABINETMAKER DID A BETTER JOB ON OUR FURNITURE THAN ON THEIR FURNITURE.

2. Coming up the front walk, the bouquet in the window looked beautiful.
AS WE WERE COMING UP THE FRONT WALK, WE SAW THE BEAUTIFUL BOUQUET IN THE WINDOW.

3. Water-skiing no longer interests me as much as to go snow skiing.
WATER-SKIING NO LONGER INTERESTS ME AS MUCH AS SNOW SKIING.

4. Left alone in the house, the thunderstorm terrified him.
WHEN HE WAS LEFT ALONE IN THE HOUSE, THE THUNDERSTORM TERRIFIED HIM.

5. Little children are more trouble in the boat than the beach.
LITTLE CHILDREN ARE MORE TROUBLE IN THE BOAT THAN ON THE BEACH.

TEST CB II
SECTION 3
Usage
pp. 83-120

Write the principal parts of the following irregular verbs.

	Present	Past	Past Participle
EXAMPLE:	begin	began	begun
1.	_____	knew	_____
2.	throw	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____	paid
4.	_____	burst	_____
5.	go	_____	_____
6.	steal	_____	_____
7.	_____	_____	risen
8.	_____	swam	_____
9.	speak	_____	_____
10.	have	_____	_____

Underline the verbs in the following sentences. Put "PR" above the verb for Present tense, "P" above the verb for Past tense, "F" above the verb for Future tense.

1. Will you speak to her about it?
2. The wind always blows fiercely here.
3. Jack grew several inches last year.
4. I saw him at the class picnic.
5. Eve speaks French fluently.
6. Lois will sing in the contest.

Underline the verbs in the following sentences. Put "PRP" above the verb if it is Present Perfect tense. "PP" above Past Perfect tense. "FP" above Future Perfect tense.

1. I had written to her first.
2. The sisters have given their time generously.

3. I will have completed my homework in another hour.

4. The birds had flown away early.

5. They will have returned by then.

6. Ed has written that song.

Circle the correct verb to agree with the subject of each sentence.

1. Either Fred or Don (is, are) coming to help you.

2. The herd (is, are) grazing in the field.

3. One of the girls (was, were)called to the telephone.

4. Many of the men (was, were) laid off at the plant.

5. The dog (is, are) in the pen.

6. Bob and John (was, were) delivering ice.

7. Neither Mary nor her sisters (was, were) at home.

8. Neither of the women (was, were) involved in the accident.

9. Neither the girls nor the boy (is, are) at the party.

10. Here (is, are) the book you needed.

11. The audience (was, were) very enthusiastic.

12. Twenty dollars (is, are) too much to pay.

13. She (don't, doesn't) want to go on vacation.

14. There (was, were) six pieces of candy on the table.

15. They (don't, doesn't) care where they sit.

16. He (don't, doesn't) understand the problem.

Above the verbals in each sentence put "G" if it is a Gerund, "I" if it is an Infinitive, "P" if it is a Participle.

1. <u>Playing</u> chess is a difficult skill.

2. We wrote a letter <u>congratulating</u> Ed.

3. Everyone wishes <u>to get</u> along with others.

TEST CB II
SECTION 3
Usage
pp. 83-120

Write the principal parts of the following irregular verbs.

	Present	Past	Past Participle
EXAMPLE:	begin	began	begun
1.	KNOW	knew	KNOWN
2.	throw	THREW	THROWN
3.	PAY	PAID	paid
4.	BURST	burst	BURST
5.	go	WENT	GONE
6.	steal	STOLE	STOLEN
7.	RISE	ROSE	risen
8.	SWIM	swam	SWUM
9.	speak	SPOKE	SPOKEN
10.	have	HAD	HAD

Underline the verbs in the following sentences. Put "PR" above the verb for Present tense, "P" above the verb for Past tense, "F" above the verb for Future tense.

1. Will you speak to her about it?
2. The wind always blows fiercely here.
3. Jack grew several inches last year.
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5. Eve speaks French fluently.
6. Lois will sing in the contest.

Underline the verbs in the following sentences. Put "PRP" above the verb if it is Present Perfect tense. "PP" above Past Perfect tense. "FP" above Future Perfect tense.

1. I had written to her first.
2. The sisters have given their time generously.

TEST CB II
SECTION 3
(continued)

3. I will have completed (FP) my homework in another hour.
4. The birds had flown (PP) away early.
5. They will have returned (FP) by then.
6. Ed has written (PRP) that song.

Circle the correct verb to agree with the subject of each sentence.

1. Either Fred or Don (is, are) coming to help you.
2. The herd (is, are) grazing in the field.
3. One of the girls (was, were) called to the telephone.
4. Many of the men (was, were) laid off at the plant.
5. The dog (is, are) in the pen.
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7. Neither Mary nor her sisters (was, were) at home.
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9. Neither the girls nor the boy (is, are) at the party.
10. Here (is, are) the book you needed.
11. The audience (was, were) very enthusiastic.
12. Twenty dollars (is, are) too much to pay.
13. She (don't, doesn't) want to go on vacation.
14. There (was, were) six pieces of candy on the table.
15. They (don't, doesn't) care where they sit.
16. He (don't, doesn't) understand the problem.

Above the verbals in each sentence put "G" if it is a Gerund, "I" if it is an Infinitive, "P" if it is a Participle.

1. Playing (G) chess is a difficult skill.
2. We wrote a letter congratulating (P) Ed.
3. Everyone wishes to get (I) along with others.

4. The boy waving the flag won the prize.

5. Saving money is a good habit.

6. Hunting is a controversial sport.

7. To make friends, you have to be agreeable.

8. Yellowstone Park, located in northwestern Wyoming, has more than 3,000 square miles.

9. Old Faithful, rising at regular intervals, is the world's most famous geysers.

Circle the proper word or words to fit the sentences.

1. (She and I, Her and me) are going to the movies.

2. My father gave the car to (he and she, him and her) to use tonight.

3. Can you lend (her and me, she and I) a dollar?

4. Where did Mary and (she, her) go yesterday?

5. She is as fast at running as (he, him).

6. I know George better than (he, him).

7. I like Joe less than (she, her).

8. Divide the cake between (he and she, him and her).

9. This isn't for (you and I, you and me).

10. (Who, Whom) left his book here?

11. (Who, Whom) did Mary call?

12. They asked him (who, whom) he met.

13. Everybody (who, whom) received an invitation is coming.

14. Does anyone know (who, whom) the new manager is?

15. The bank is looking for someone (who, whom) they can trust.

16. We object to (you, your) smoking around the baby.

17. I was not happy with (him, his) shouting in church.

18. This trunk smells (bad, badly) from mildew.

19. He sings (good, well).

20. She plays (bad, badly) with other children.

21. Of Joe, John, and Jim, who is the (better, best) player?

22. Dad is short, but his brother is (shorter, shortest).

23. Sara is quick, John is (quicker, quickest), but Jill is the (quicker, quickest).

-The End-

TEST CB II
SECTION 3
(continued)

4. The boy waving (P) the flag won the prize.
5. Saving (G) money is a good habit.
6. Hunting (G) is a controversial sport.
7. To make (I) friends, you have to be agreeable.
8. Yellowstone Park, located (P) in northwestern Wyoming, has more than 3,000 square miles.
9. Old Faithful, rising (P) at regular intervals, is the world's most famous geysers.

Circle the proper word or words to fit the sentences.

1. (She and I, Her and me) are going to the movies.
2. My father gave the car to (he and she, him and her) to use tonight.
3. Can you lend (her and me, she and I) a dollar?
4. Where did Mary and (she, her) go yesterday?
5. She is as fast at running as (he, him).
6. I know George better than (he, him).
7. I like Joe less than (she, her).
8. Divide the cake between (he and she, him and her).
9. This isn't for (you and I, you and me).
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11. (Who, Whom) did Mary call?
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13. Everybody (who, whom) received an invitation is coming.
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16. We object to (you, your) smoking around the baby.
17. I was not happy with (him, his) shouting in church.
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19. He sings (good, well).

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21. Of Joe, John, and Jim, who is the (better, best) player?

22. Dad is short, but his brother is (shorter, shortest)

23. Sara is quick, John is (quicker, quickest), but Jill is the (quicker, quickest).

-The End-

TEST CB II
SECTION 4
Style and Clarity
pp. 121-131

In each group of sentences below, circle the number of the sentence (or sentences) that most clearly states the meaning that is intended.

1. She left the book on the table which she had just bought from the publisher.

2. She left on the table the book which she had just bought from the publisher.

****

3. Harry told Fred that he would become a great musician.

4. Harry said to Fred, "You will become a great musician."

5. Harry said to Fred, "I will become a great musician."

****

6. She made a request that I help her, but I paid no attention to it.

7. She asked me to help her, but I paid no attention to it.

****

8. I was pleased because my uncle came to see me.

9. My uncle came to see me, which pleased me greatly.

****

10. Swimming is more enjoyable than rowing.

11. Swimming is more enjoyable than to row.

12. To swim is more enjoyable than to row.

****

13. She spent almost a hundred dollars.

14. She almost spent a hundred dollars.

****

15. We saw a man on a horse with a wooden leg.

16. We saw a man with a wooden leg on a horse.

****

17. Jane saw a hat in a window which she liked.

18. Jane saw in a window a hat which she liked.

****

19. He liked fishing and rowing.

20. He liked to fish and to row.

21. He liked fishing and to row.

****

22. Crossing the street, a car almost struck us.

23. Crossing the street, we were almost struck by a car.

24. As we crossed the street, we were almost struck by a car.

****

25. On taking the watch apart, we found it very complicated.

26. On taking the watch apart, it seemed very complicated.

****

27. Paul told Henry he had failed.

28. Paul told Henry, "You have failed."

****

Rewrite the following sentences so that they have correct style and clarity.

29. Phyllis told Edna she would have to hurry home.

_____

30. Swimming, bathing, and to go fishing are my three major July activities.

_____

31. The man climbed the ladder with a broken arm.

_____

32. Take one of these powders before going to bed in a little hot water.

_____

TEST CB II
SECTION 4
Style and Clarity
pp. 121-131

In each group of sentences below, circle the number of the sentence (or sentences) that most clearly states the meaning that is intended.

1. She left the book on the table which she had just bought from the publisher.

(2.) She left on the table the book which she had just bought from the publisher.

****

3. Harry told Fred that he would become a great musician.

(4.) Harry said to Fred, "You will be come a great musician."

5. Harry said to Fred, "I will become a great musician."

****

6. She mad a request that I help her, but I paid no attention to it.

(7.) She asked me to help her, but I paid no attention to it.

****

(8.) I was pleased because my uncle came to see me.

9. My uncle came to see me, which pleased me greatly.

****

(10.) Swimming is more enjoyable than rowing.

11. Swimming is more enjoyable than to row.

12. To swim is more enjoyable than to row.

****

(13.) She spent almost a hundred dollars.

14. She spent a hundred dollars almost.

****

15. We saw a man on a horse with a wooden leg.

(16.) We saw a man with a wooden leg on a horse.

****

17. Jane saw a hat in a window which she liked.

(18.) Jane saw in a window a hat which she liked.

****

(19.) He liked fishing and rowing.

20. He liked to fish and to row.

21. He liked fishing and to row.

****

22. Crossing the street, a car almost struck us.

23. Crossing the street, we were almost struck by a car.

(24.) As we crossed the street, we were almost struck by a car.

****

25. On taking the watch apart, we found it very complicated.

(26.) On taking the watch apart, it seemed very complicated.

****

27. Paul told Henry he had failed.

(28.) Paul told Henry, "You have failed."

****

Rewrite the following sentences so that they have correct style and clarity.

29. Phyllis told Edna she would have to hurry home.
PHYLLIS SAID, "EDNA, I MUST HURRY HOME." -OR- PHYLLIS TOLD EDNA TO HURRY HOME.

30. Swimming, bathing, and to go fishing are my three major July activities.
SWIMMING, BATHING, AND FISHING ARE MY THREE MAJOR JULY ACTIVITIES.

31. The man climbed the ladder with a broken arm.
THE MAN WITH A BROKEN ARM CLIMBED THE LADDER.

32. Take one of these powders before going to bed in a little hot water.
TAKE ONE OF THESE POWDERS IN A LITTLE HOT WATER BEFORE GOING TO BED. -OR-
BEFORE GOING TO BED, TAKE ONE OF THESE POWDERS IN A LITTLE HOT WATER.

33. I have lost the book from the library that I borrowed.

_____

34. He wore a cap on his head with a hole in it.

_____

35. While at the Game Farm, the boys fed the animals with their brother.

_____

-The End-

33. I have lost the book from the library that I borrowed.
I HAVE LOST THE BOOK THAT I BORROWED FROM THE LIBRARY.

---

34. He wore a cap on his head with a hole in it.
HE WORE A CAP WITH A HOLE IN IT ON HIS HEAD. -OR-
ON HIS HEAD HE WORE A CAP WITH A HOLE IN IT.

---

35. While at the Game Farm, the boys fed the animals with their brother.
WHILE AT THE GAME FARM, THE BOYS AND THEIR BROTHER FED THE ANIMALS.

-The End-

TEST CB II
SECTION 5
Punctuation
pp. 145-162

Each sentence below contains underlined sections with either a punctuation mark or nothing. Circle the number under the section(s) that is NOT correctly punctuated. If everything is correct write NONE on the line behind each sentence. There may be more than one error in some sentences.

******** **********

EXAMPLE:

The sign in the hall read, "Don't Run." NONE
1 2 3 4

"Stop that" shouted the mother to her little boy. _____
1 (2) 3 4

****

1. You're perfectly right; it could have been hers. _____
1 2 3

2. "May I borrow your umbrella," asked the man. "It looks like it will rain." _____
1 2 3 4

3. I would like to go with you on Saturday, but if I don't get paid I'm not going anywhere. _____
1 2 3 4 5

4. As I said before I do not intend stopping for the first twenty miles; we need every minute we can get. _____
1 2 3 4

5. Ted, John, and Frank are three of my brothers-in-law, they all live in the same town. _____
1 2 3 4 5 6

6. The recipe called for five ingredients: pepper, salt, sugar, cinnamon, and vanilla; I was out of three of them. _____
1 2 3 4 5 6 7

7. "Where, in your opinion, is the best place to take a vacation?" asked Mr. Carter? _____
1 2 3 4 5

8. She couldn't believe she was getting the traffic ticket-the facts, however, spoke for themselves. _____
1 2 3 4 5

9. "Where (1) in the world did you get that outfit" (2) exclaimed her father. (3) _____

10. There are three kinds of sandwiches for lunch - (1) ham and cheese, (2) fried egg, (3)

and (4) peanut butter and jelly. (5) _____

-The End-

TEST CB II
SECTION 5
Punctuation
pp. 145-162

Each sentence below contains underlined sections with either a punctuation mark or nothing. Circle the number under the section(s) that is NOT correctly punctuated. If everything is correct write NONE on the line behind each sentence. There may be more than one error in some sentences.

****

EXAMPLE: The sign in the hall read, "Don't Run." NONE
(1) (2) (3) (4)

"Stop that" shouted the mother to her little boy. _____
(1) (2) (3) (4)

****

1. You're perfectly right; it could have been hers. NONE
(1) (2) (3)

2. "May I borrow your umbrella," asked the man. "It looks like it will rain." _____
(1) (2) (3) (4)

3. I would like to go with you on Saturday, but if I don't get paid I'm not going anywhere. _____
(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

4. As I said before I do not intend stopping for the first twenty miles; we need every minute we can get. _____
(1) (2) (3) (4)

5. Ted, John, and Frank are three of my brothers-in-law, they all live in the same town. _____
(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6)

6. The recipe called for five ingredients: pepper, salt, sugar, cinnamon, and vanilla; I was out of three of them. _____
(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7)

7. "Where, in your opinion, is the best place to take a vacation?" asked Mr. Carter? _____
(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

8. She couldn't believe she was getting the traffic ticket-the facts, however, spoke for themselves. _____
(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

TEST CB II
SECTION 5
Punctuation
(continued)

9. "Where in the world did you get that outfit" exclaimed her father. _____
   1 ② 3

10. There are three kinds of sandwiches for lunch - ham and cheese, fried egg, and
    ① 2 3 4

    peanut butter and jelly. _____
    5

-The End-

TEST CB II
SECTION 6
Capitalization
pp. 163-174

In each of the following sentences there are underlined sections. Circle the number of the section that is incorrectly capitalized or not capitalized at all. If everything is correct, write NONE on the line at the end of the sentence. There may be more than one error in some sentences.

1. Jane's trip to south America was by ocean liner. _____
   1 2 3 4

2. I took spanish, history, art, and math this semester. _____
   1 2 3 4

3. Don is of French-speaking background, and he lived in France for a year. _____
   1 2 3 4

4. Rocky mountain National park is a beautiful place to visit. _____
   1 2 3 4

5. He likes to sip irish whiskey and smoke Havanna cigars. _____
   1 2 3 4

6. The Arctic ocean is no place to sun bathe. _____
   1 2 3 4

7. The Uncle Remus stories take place in the south. _____
   1 2 3 4

8. The methodist service will be conducted right after the catholic service. _____
   1 2 3 4

9. The board of education was against the pay raise. _____
   1 2 3 4

10. The firm of Baker and Baker, Inc., will be in Judge Benson's office in the morning. _____
    1 2 3 4 5 6

11. My Mother just learned how to drive an automatic shift, but our Ford truck is a stick shift. _____
    1 2 3

12. the novel Gone With The Wind is a classic. _____
    1 2 3 4 5

13. The bible has two main sections - the Old Testament and the new Testament. _____
    1 2 3 4 5

14. Yesterday dad's Uncle Ted went on a fishing trip. _____
    1 2 3

15. I like history but am having trouble with European History this year. _____
    1 2 3

16. Dad said, "if Mother wants you to help her, then do it." _____
1 2 3

17. Aunt Helen and Uncle Henry came to visit my Mother. _____
1 2 3 4 5

18. Last Fall we had a party on Halloween, even though it was a Week day. _____
1 2 3 4

19. "The point is," said Don, "you aren't going on saturday without your brother. _____
1 2 3 4

20. When Columbus landed in America, he thought he was in India so he called the
1 2 3

natives Indians. _____
4 5

TEST CB II
SECTION 6
Capitalization
pp. 163-174

In each of the following sentences there are underlined sections. Circle the number of the section that is incorrectly capitalized or not capitalized at all. If everything is correct, write NONE on the line at the end of the sentence. There may be more than one error in some sentences.

1. Jane's trip to (2) south America was by ocean liner. _____
2. I took (1) spanish, history, art, and math this semester. _____
3. Don is of French-speaking background, and he lived in France for a year. NONE
4. Rocky (2) mountain National (4) park is a beautiful place to visit. _____
5. He likes to sip (1) irish whiskey and smoke Havanna cigars. _____
6. The Arctic ocean is no place to (3) sun bathe. _____
7. The Uncle Remus stories take place in the (4) south. _____
8. The (1) methodist service will be conducted right after the (3) catholic service. _____
9. The board of education was against the pay raise. NONE
10. The firm of Baker and Baker, Inc., will be in Judge Benson's office in the morning. NONE
11. My (2) Mother just learned how to drive an automatic shift, but our Ford truck is a stick shift. _____
12. (1) the novel Gone With The Wind is a classic. _____
13. The (1) bible has two main sections - the Old Testament and the (4) new Testament. _____
14. Yesterday (1) dad's Uncle Ted went on a fishing trip. _____
15. I like history but am having trouble with European History this year. NONE

16. Dad said, "if Mother wants you to help her, then do it." (2) _____

17. Aunt Helen and Uncle Henry came to visit my Mother. (5) _____

18. Last Fall we had a party on Halloween, even though it was a Week day. (1) (3) _____

19. "The point is," said Don, "you aren't going on saturday without your brother. (3) _____

20. When Columbus landed in America, he thought he was in India so he called the natives Indians. NONE

-The End-

GOAL V

VOCABULARY PLACEMENT

NOTEBOOK - BLUE

Note: CUBE provides two vocabulary series: BASE and WORDCRAFT. Assignment into either series is determined by student ability.

MATERIALS:

-Wordcraft pretest
-Wordcraft books
-Wordcraft guidesheets
-BASE workbooks
-BASE audio tapes
-BASE chapter tests

PROCEDURES: A student needing remediation in vocabulary will be placed in either BASE or Wordcraft according to ability as follows:

BASE

1. BASE workbooks are consumable and cannot be used in any other way.
2. When a student is assigned to BASE, he is given a workbook and appropriate audio tapes.
3. A student demonstrating reading difficulty based on his performance in Reading Step Tests 1-4, should be placed in the BASE series upon successful completion of Step 4. Before Step Test 4, it would be inadvisable to try to place a student in vocabulary material since teaching vocabulary in isolation to low level reading students is difficult and often unproductive.
4. A student who has been placed in the Wordcraft test, but who misses 75% or more on all book sections of the test, should be placed in BASE. It is highly unlikely that he will be successful in Wordcraft at this point.
5. A student placed in BASE will need close teacher assistance with the initial lessons.
6. Careful attention should be given to each student's learning style. That is, some students are very uncomfortable using audio tapes, etc. Should a student display discomfort, the BASE series should be discontinued.

WORDCRAFT

1. Upon completion of Reading Step Test 8, a student would be given the Wordcraft Test.
2. A student missing 50% or more on any one book section of the pre-test should be assigned the Wordcraft book.
3. A Wordcraft guidesheet must be used with each book to record scores and progress.
4. Should a student miss 75% or more on all book sections of the pre-test for Wordcraft, refer to the BASE section for placement in vocabulary.

WORDCRAFT VOCABULARY
Pre-Test

Name _____

Date _____

Circle the word or phrase which is closest in meaning to the test word on the left.

Book I

1.	descended	a.	turned right	b.	went up	c.	came down	d. mailed
2.	induced	a.	talked into	b.	told not to	c.	asked to	d. commanded to
3.	contrary	a.	slightly different	b.	opposite	c.	same	d. similar
4.	affection	a.	friendly feeling	b.	hate	c.	reward	d. concern
5.	perceive	a.	decide	b.	not know	c.	see	d. suppose
6.	endure	a.	put up with	b.	stay	c.	walk away	d. leave
7.	constitutes	a.	gathers	b.	destroys	c.	makes up	d. collects
8.	imposed	a.	forced	b.	asked	c.	sat	d. stood
9.	consume	a.	tear	b.	grab	c.	pull	d. use up
10.	enterprise	a.	important venture	b.	try	c.	power	d. easy job
11.	delegated	a.	pushed	b.	chosen	c.	pointed	d. guessed
12.	procure	a.	come upon	b.	get	c.	not get	d. sell
13.	barren	a.	unable to support life	b.	tired	c.	serious	d. lively
14.	convert	a.	control	b.	upset	c.	stay the same	d. change
15.	ascend	a.	come down	b.	leave	c.	go up	d. fly
16.	exceed	a.	give some	b.	go beyond	c.	go under	d. make enough
17.	concert	a.	noise	b.	harmony	c.	piano	d. practice
18.	frequent	a.	happening often	b.	rare	c.	once in a while	d. several

Book 2

1.	awe	a.	great fear and wonder	b.	grief	c.	surprise	d. great anger
2.	avail	a.	treat	b.	harm	c.	help	d. stamp
3.	absurd	a.	easily understood	b.	plainly not true or sensible	c.	funny	d. reasonable

Book 2 (continued)

4.	reproach	a.	punish	b.	laugh	c.	blame	d. order
5.	provoked	a.	made angry	b.	made dangerous	c.	held	d. talked into
6.	banish	a.	force to go away	b.	destroy	c.	leave quickly	d. suffer
7.	profound	a.	very far	b.	strong	c.	very deep	d. clear
8.	repose	a.	control	b.	rest	c.	free time	d. deep thought
9.	conspicuous	a.	open	b.	blind	c.	easily seen	d. sticky
10.	conception	a.	firm belief	b.	mention	c.	program	d. thought
11.	mirth	a.	foolishness	b.	laughter	c.	sadness	d. pleasant
12.	inevitable	a.	willing to try	b.	likely	c.	sure to happen	d. often

Book 3

1.	confound	a.	profound	b.	explain	c.	confuse	d. select
2.	serene	a.	calm	b.	joyful	c.	sad	d. stormy
3.	tumult	a.	violent disturbance or disorder	b.	anger	c.	rapid circular movement	d. forgiveness
4.	breach	a.	quarrel	b.	program	c.	gesture	d. rage
5.	ensue	a.	settle	b.	follow	c.	subdue	d. correct
6.	pious	a.	sad	b.	sincere	c.	fruitful	d. religious
7.	innumerable	a.	ordinary	b.	capable	c.	limited	d. countless
8.	forlorn	a.	hopeful	b.	wicked	c.	neglected	d. mistaken
9.	lament	a.	shout happily	b.	disagree with	c.	express grief for	d. listen
10.	ascertain	a.	suggest	b.	find out	c.	plot	d. imagine
11.	discern	a.	speak well	b.	see clearly	c.	concern	d. move
12.	levy	a.	order to be paid	b.	gather up	c.	scratch	d. command

-The End-

WORDCRAFT VOCABULARY
Pre-Test

Name _____

Date _____

Circle the word or phrase which is closest in meaning to the test word on the left.

Book I

1.	descended	a. turned right	b. went up	(c.)	came down	d.	mailed
2.	induced	(a.)	talked into	b.	told not to	c.	asked to	d.	commanded to
3.	contrary	a.	slightly different	(b.)	opposite	c.	same	d.	similar
4.	affection	(a.)	friendly feeling	b.	hate	c.	reward	d.	concern
5.	perceive	a.	decide	b.	not know	(c.)	see	d.	suppose
6.	endure	(a.)	put up with	b.	stay	c.	walk away	d.	leave
7.	constitutes	a.	gathers	b.	destroys	(c.)	makes up	d.	collects
8.	imposed	(a.)	forced	b.	asked	c.	sat	d.	stood
9.	consume	a.	tear	b.	grab	c.	pull	(d.)	use up
10.	enterprise	(a.)	important venture	b.	try	c.	power	d.	easy job
11.	delegated	a.	pushed	(b.)	chosen	c.	pointed	d.	guessed
12.	procure	a.	come upon	b.	get	c.	not get	d.	sell
13.	barren	(a.)	unable to support life	b.	tired	c.	serious	d.	lively
14.	convert	a.	control	b.	upset	c.	stay the same	(d.)	change
15.	ascend	a.	come down	b.	leave	(c.)	go up	d.	fly
16.	exceed	a.	give some	(b.)	go beyond	c.	go under	d.	make enough
17.	concert	a.	noise	(b.)	harmony	c.	piano	d.	practice
18.	frequent	(a.)	happening often	b.	rare	c.	once in a while	d.	several

Book 2

1.	awe	(a.)	great fear and wonder	b.	grief	c.	surprise	d.	great anger
2.	avail	a.	treat	b.	harm	(c.)	help	d.	stamp
3.	absurd	a.	easily understood	(b.)	plainly not true or sensible	c.	funny	d.	reasonable

Book 2 (continued)

4.	reproach	a.	punish	b.	laugh	(c.)	blame	d.	order
5.	provoked	(a.)	made angry	b.	made dangerous	c.	held	d.	talked into
6.	banish	(a.)	force to go away	b.	destroy	c.	leave quickly	d.	suffer
7.	profound	a.	very far	b.	strong	(c.)	very deep	d.	clear
8.	repose	a.	control	(b.)	rest	c.	free time	d.	deep thought
9.	conspicuous	a.	open	b.	blind	(c.)	easily seen	d.	sticky
10.	conception	a.	firm belief	b.	mention	c.	program	(d.)	thought
11.	mirth	a.	foolishness	(b.)	laughter	c.	sadness	d.	pleasant
12.	inevitable	a.	willing to try	b.	likely	(c.)	sure to happen	d.	often

Book 3

1.	confound	a.	profound	b.	explain	(c.)	confuse	d.	select
2.	serene	(a.)	calm	b.	joyful	c.	sad	d.	stormy
3.	tumult	(a.)	violent disturbance or disorder	b.	anger	c.	rapid cirular movement	d.	forgiven
4.	breach	(a.)	quarrel	b.	program	c.	gesture	d.	rage
5.	ensue	a.	settle	(b.)	follow	c.	subdue	d.	correct
6.	pious	a.	sad	b.	sincere	c.	fruitful	(d.)	religious
7.	innumerable	a.	ordinary	b.	capable	c.	limited	(d.)	countless
8.	forlorn	a.	hopeful	b.	wicked	(c.)	neglected	d.	mistaken
9.	lament	a.	shout happily	b.	disagree with	(c.)	express grief for	d.	listen
10.	ascertain	a.	suggest	(b.)	find out	c.	plot	d.	imagine
11.	discern	a.	speak well	(b.)	see clearly	c.	concern	d.	move
12.	levy	(a.)	order to be paid	b.	gather up	c.	scratch	d.	command

E-73-a
-The End-

WORDCRAFT BOOK I		# Correct	Date
Lesson 1 - page 10			
Test A	" 40, answers page 89	_____	_____
Test B	" 52, answers page 90	_____	_____
Test C	" 64, answers page 91	_____	_____
Lesson 2 - page 11			
Test A	" 40, answers page 89	_____	_____
Test B	" 52, answers page 90	_____	_____
Test C	" 64, answers page 91	_____	_____
Lesson 3 - page 12			
Test A	" 41, answers page 89	_____	_____
Test B	" 53, answers page 90	_____	_____
Test C	" 65, answers page 91	_____	_____
Lesson 4 - page 13			
Test A	" 41, answers page 89	_____	_____
Test B	" 53, answers page 90	_____	_____
Test C	" 65, answers page 91	_____	_____
Lesson 5 - page 14			
Test A	" 41, answers page 89	_____	_____
Test B	" 53, answers page 90	_____	_____
Test C	" 65, answers page 91	_____	_____
Review Test	" 76, answers page 92	_____	_____
Lesson 6 - page 15			
Test A	" 42, answers page 89	_____	_____
Test B	" 54, answers page 90	_____	_____
Text C	" 11, answers page 91	_____	_____
Lesson 7 - page 16			
Test A	" 42, answers page 89	_____	_____

Lesson 7 - page 16 (continued)		#Correct	Date
Test B	page 54, answers page 90		
Test C	" 66, answers page 91		
Lesson 8 - page 17			
Test A	" 43, answers page 89		
Test B	" 55, answers page 90		
Test C	" 67, answers page 91		
Lesson 10 - page 19			
Test A	" 44, answers page 89		
Test B	" 55, answers page 90		
Test C	" 67, answers page 91		
Review Test	" 78, answers page 92		
Lesson 11 - page 20			
Test A	" 44, answers page 89		
Test B	" 56, answers page 90		
Test C	" 68, answers page 91		
Lesson 12 - page 21			
Test A	" 44, answers page 89		
Test B	" 56, answers page 90		
Test C	" 68, answers page 91		
Lesson 13 - page 22			
Test A	" 45, answers page 89		
Test B	" 57, answers page 90		
Test C	" 69, answers page 91		
Lesson 14 - page 23			
Test A	" 45, answers page 89		
Test B	" 57, answers page 90		
Test C	" 69, answers page 91		

	# Correct	Date
Lesson 15 - page 24		
Test A " 45, answers page 89	_____	_____
Test B " 57, answers page 90	_____	_____
Test C " 69, answers page 91	_____	_____
Review Test " 80, answers page 92	_____	_____
Lesson 16 - page 25		
Test A " 46, answers page 89	_____	_____
Test B " 58, answers page 90	_____	_____
Test C " 70, answers page 91	_____	_____
Lesson 17 - page 26		
Test A " 46, answers page 89	_____	_____
Test B " 58, answers page 90	_____	_____
Test C " 70, answers page 91	_____	_____
Lesson 18 - page 27		
Test A " 47, answers page 89	_____	_____
Test B " 59, answers page 90	_____	_____
Test C " 71, answers page 91	_____	_____
Lesson 19 - page 28		
Test A " 47, answers page 89	_____	_____
Test B " 59, answers page 90	_____	_____
Test C " 71, answers page 91	_____	_____
Lesson 20 - page 29		
Test A " 47, answers page 89	_____	_____
Test B " 59, answers page 90	_____	_____
Test C " 71, answers page 91	_____	_____
Review Test " 82, answers page 92	_____	_____

		# Correct	Date
Lesson 21 - page 30			
Test A	" 48, answers page 89	_____	_____
Test B	" 60, answers page 90	_____	_____
Test C	" 72, answers page 91	_____	_____
Lesson 22 - page 31			
Test A	" 48, answers page 89	_____	_____
Test B	" 60, answers page 90	_____	_____
Test C	" 72, answers page 91	_____	_____
Lesson 23 - page 32			
Test A	" 49, answers page 89	_____	_____
Test B	" 61, answers page 90	_____	_____
Test C	" 73, answers page 91	_____	_____
Lesson 24 - page 33			
Test A	" 49, answers page 89	_____	_____
Test B	" 61, answers page 90	_____	_____
Test C	" 73, answers page 91	_____	_____
Lesson 25 - page 34			
Test A	" 49, answers page 89	_____	_____
Test B	" 61, answers page 90	_____	_____
Test C	" 73, answers page 91	_____	_____
Review Test	" 84, answers page 92	_____	_____
Lesson 26 - page 35			
Test A	" 50, answers page 89	_____	_____
Test B	" 62, answers page 90	_____	_____
Test C	" 74, answers page 91	_____	_____

	# Correct	Date
Lesson 27 - page 36		
Test A " 50, answers page 89	_____	_____
Test B " 62, answers page 90	_____	_____
Test C " 74, answers page 91	_____	_____
Lesson 28 - page 37		
Test A " 51, answers page 89	_____	_____
Test B " 63, answers page 90	_____	_____
Test C " 75, answers page 91	_____	_____
Lesson 29 - page 38		
Test A " 51, answers page 89	_____	_____
Test B " 63, answers page 90	_____	_____
Test C " 75, answers page 91	_____	_____
Lesson 30 - page 39		
Test A " 51, answers page 89	_____	_____
Test B " 63, answers page 90	_____	_____
Test C " 75, answers page 91	_____	_____
Review Test " 86, answers page 92	_____	_____

-The End-

Wordcraft II		# Correct	Date
Lesson 1 - page 12			
Test A	" 32, answers page 65	_____	_____
Test B	" 40, answers page 66	_____	_____
Test C	" 48, answers page 67	_____	_____
Lesson 2 - page 13			
Test A	" 32, answers page 65	_____	_____
Test B	" 40, answers page 66	_____	_____
Test C	" 48, answers page 67	_____	_____
Lesson 3 - page 14			
Test A	" 33, answers page 65	_____	_____
Test B	" 41, answers page 66	_____	_____
Test C	" 49, answers page 67	_____	_____
Lesson 4 - page 15			
Test A	" 33, answers page 65	_____	_____
Test B	" 41, answers page 66	_____	_____
Test C	" 49, answers page 67	_____	_____
Lesson 5 - page 16			
Test A	" 33, answers page 65	_____	_____
Test B	" 41, answers page 66	_____	_____
Test C	" 49, answers page 67	_____	_____
Review Test	" 56, answers page 68	_____	_____
Lesson 6 - page 17			
Test A	" 34, answers page 65	_____	_____
Test B	" 42, answers page 66	_____	_____
Test C	" 50, answers page 67	_____	_____
Lesson 7 - page 18			
Test A	" 34, answers page 65	_____	_____

Lesson 7 - page 18 (continued)		# Correct	Date
Test B	" 42, answers page 66		
Test C	" 50, answers page 67		
Lesson 8 - page 19			
Test A	" 35, answers page 65		
Test B	" 43, answers page 66		
Test C	" 51, answers page 67		
Lesson 9 - page 20			
Test A	" 35, answers page 65		
Test B	" 43, answers page 66		
Test C	" 51, answers page 67		
Lesson 10 - page 21			
Test A	" 35, answers page 65		
Test B	" 43, answers page 66		
Test C	" 51, answers page 67		
Review Test	" 58, answers page 68		
Lesson 11 - page 22			
Test A	" 36, answers page 65		
Test B	" 43, answers page 66		
Test C	" 52, answers page 67		
Lesson 12 - page 23			
Test A	" 36, answers page 65		
Test B	" 43, answers page 66		
Test C	" 52, answers page 67		
Lesson 13 - page 24			
Test A	" 37, answers page 65		
Test B	" 44, answers page 66	~~159~~	
Test C	" 53, answers page 67		

		# Correct	Date
Lesson 14 - page 25			
Test A	" 37, answers page 65	_____	_____
Test B	" 44, answers page 66	_____	_____
Test C	" 53, answers page 67	_____	_____
Lesson 15 - page 26			
Test A	" 37, answers page 65	_____	_____
Test B	" 44, answers page 66	_____	_____
Test C	" 53, answers page 67	_____	_____
Review Test	" 60, answers page 68	_____	_____
Lesson 16 - page 27			
Test A	" 38, answers page 65	_____	_____
Test B	" 45, answers page 66	_____	_____
Test C	" 54, answers page 67	_____	_____
Lesson 17 - page 28			
Test A	" 38, answers page 65	_____	_____
Test B	" 45, answers page 66	_____	_____
Test C	" 54, answers page 67	_____	_____
Lesson 18 - page 29			
Test A	" 39, answers page 65	_____	_____
Test B	" 46, answers page 66	_____	_____
Test C	" 55, answers page 67	_____	_____
Lesson 19 - page 30			
Test A	" 39, answers page 65	_____	_____
Test B	" 46, answers page 66	_____	_____
Test C	" 55, answers page 67	_____	_____
Lesson 20 - page 31			
Test A	" 39, answers page 65	_____	_____
Test B	" 46, answers page 66	_____	_____
Test C	" 55, answers page 67	_____	_____
Review Test	" 62, answers page 68	_____	_____

Wordcraft III		# Correct	Date
Lesson 1 - page 12			
Test A	" 32, answers page 65	_____	_____
Test B	" 40, answers page 66	_____	_____
Test C	" 48, answers page 67	_____	_____
Lesson 2 - page 13			
Test A	" 32, answers page 65	_____	_____
Test B	" 40, answers page 66	_____	_____
Test C	" 48, answers page 67	_____	_____
Lesson 3 - page 14			
Test A	" 33, answers page 65	_____	_____
Test B	" 41, answers page 66	_____	_____
Test C	" 49, answers page 67	_____	_____
Lesson 4 - page 15			
Test A	" 33, answers page 65	_____	_____
Test B	" 41, answers page 66	_____	_____
Test C	" 49, answers page 67	_____	_____
Lesson 5 - page 16			
Test A	" 33, answers page 65	_____	_____
Test B	" 41, answers page 66	_____	_____
Test C	" 49, answers page 67	_____	_____
Review Test	" 56, answers page 68	_____	_____
Lesson 6 - page 17			
Test A	" 34, answers page 65	_____	_____
Test B	" 42, answers page 66	_____	_____
Test C	" 50, answers page 67	_____	_____
Lesson 7 - page 18			
Test A	" 34, answers page 65	_____	_____

Lesson 7 - page 18 (continued)		# Correct	Date
Test B	" 42, answers page 66		
Test C	" 50, answers page 67		
Lesson 8 - page 19			
Test A	" 35, answers page 65		
Test B	" 42, answers page 66		
Test C	" 50, answers page 67		
Lesson 9 - page 20			
Test A	" 35, answers page 65		
Test B	" 42, answers page 66		
Test C	" 51, answers page 67		
Lesson 10 - page 21			
Test A	" 35, answers page 65		
Test B	" 42, answers page 66		
Test C	" 51, answers page 67		
Review Test	" 58, answers page 68		
Lesson 11 - page 22			
Test A	" 36, answers page 65		
Test B	" 43, answers page 66		
Test C	" 52, answers page 67		
Lesson 12 - page 23			
Test A	" 36, answers page 65		
Test B	" 43, answers page 66		
Test C	" 52, answers page 67		
Lesson 13 - page 24			
Test A	" 37, answers page 65		
Test B	" 44, answers page 66		
Test C	" 53, answers page 67		

		# Correct	Date
Lesson 14 - page 25			
Test A	" 37, answers page 65	_____	_____
Test B	" 44, answers page 66	_____	_____
Test C	" 53, answers page 67	_____	_____
Lesson 15 - page 26			
Test A	" 37, answers page 65	_____	_____
Test B	" 44, answers page 66	_____	_____
Test C	" 53, answers page 67	_____	_____
Review Test	" 60, answers page 68	_____	_____
Lesson 16 - page 27			
Test A	" 38, answers page 65	_____	_____
Test B	" 45, answers page 66	_____	_____
Test C	" 54, answers page 67	_____	_____
Lesson 17 - page 28			
Test A	" 38, answers page 65	_____	_____
Test B	" 45, answers page 66	_____	_____
Test C	" 54, answers page 67	_____	_____
Lesson 18 - page 29			
Test A	" 39, answers page 65	_____	_____
Test B	" 46, answers page 66	_____	_____
Test C	" 55, answers page 67	_____	_____
Lesson 19 - page 30			
Test A	" 39, answers page 65	_____	_____
Test B	" 46, answers page 66	_____	_____
Test C	" 55, answers page 67	_____	_____
Lesson 20 - page 31			
Test A	" 39, answers page 65	_____	_____
Test B	" 46, answers page 66	_____	_____
Test C	" 55, answers page 67	_____	_____
Review Test	" 62, answers page 68	_____	_____

-The End-

BASE
VOCABULARY TEST

Unit I Lesson I

From the list of vocabulary words below, select the word that best completes the sentence.

formality	formulate	formerly
formed	reformation	formation
former	formula	formless
reformer	formalize	format
formal	formative	form
reform	reformatory	forms

1. Merton received a _____ instructing him to report for military duty.

2. The Great Northern Insurance Company sent out a _____ statement saying that it would not honor claims for any roof damage occurring the night of December 24.

3. After the battle the troops began celebrating, although the _____ of signing the surrender was not yet completed.

4. In our early history, it was not unusual for an Indian and a white man to _____ _____ their friendship by becoming blood brothers.

5. The _____ of most newspapers puts the most important news on the front page.

6. A _____ of geese flying south is a dramatic sight on a crisp November evening.

7. The _____ years of life usually determine the major characteristics of a man's personality.

8. A crowd _____ to read the tombstone: "Here lies the stranger. He'd still be alive if his three aces hadn't made five."

9. Lyndon Johnson is a _____ president of the United States.

10. Dwight D. Eisenhower, _____ leader of the Allied Forces in Europe, became the thirty-fourth president of the United States.

11. You can't see "clean air." It is _____ and colorless.

12. When filling out the _____ for the army, Wacker was asked what he was before he was drafted. "Happy," he replied.

13. "Do you think Dad will be upset with the _____ I made from my chemistry set?" John asked. "Only when he has to introduce a frog as his son," his mother told him.

14. Captain Nelson had complete confidence that the ground crew could _____ a plan for the spacecraft's reentry.

15. A delinquent is sent to a _____ for corrective measures.

16. Carry Nation, who chopped up saloons with an ax, is a well-known American _____.

17. We live in a challenging age. Never before have so many people wanted to _____ so many things.

18. The _____ of the Christian religion took place in the 16th century.

-The End-

BASE
VOCABULARY TEST

Unit I Lesson I

From the list of vocabulary words below, select the word that best completes the sentence.

formality	formulate	formerly
formed	reformation	formation
former	formula	formless
reformer	formalize	format
formal	formative	form
reform	reformatory	forms

1. Merton received a FORM instructing him to report for military duty.
2. The Great Northern Insurance Company sent out a FORMAL statement saying that is would not honor claims for any roof damage occurring the night of December 24.
3. After the battle the troops began celebrating, although the FORMALITY of signing the surrender was not yet completed.
4. In our early history, it was not unusual for an Indian and a white man to FORMALIZE their friendship by becoming blood brother.
5. The FORMAT of most newspapers puts the most important news on the front page.
6. A FORMATION of geese flying south is a dramatic sight on a crisp November evening.
7. The FORMATIVE years of life usually determine the major characteristics of a man's personality.
8. A crowd FORMED to read the tombstone: "Here lies the stranger. He'd still be alive if his three aces hadn't made five."
9. Lyndon Johnson is a FORMER president of the United States.
10. Dwight D. Eisenhower, FORMERLY leader of the Allied Forces in Europe, became the thirty-fourth president of the United States.
11. You can't see "clean air." It is FORMLESS and colorless.
12. When filling out the FORMS for the army, Wacker was asked what he was before he was drafted. "Happy," he replied.
13. "Do you think Dad will be upset with the FORMULA I made from my chemistry set?" John asked. "Only when he has to introduce a frog as his son," his mother told him.
14. Captain Nelson had complete confidence that the ground crew could FORMULATE a plan for the spacecraft's reentry.

Unit I
Lesson I
Base Vocabulary Test

15. A delinquent is sent to a ___REFORMATORY___ for corrective measures.

16. Carry Nation, who chopped up saloons with an ax, is a well-known American ___REFORMER___.

17. We live in a challenging age. Never before have so many people wanted to ___REFORM___ so many things.

18. The ___REFORMATION___ of the Christian religion took place in the 16th century.

-The End-

BASE
VOCABULARY TEST

Unit I Lesson 2

From the list of vocabulary words below, select the word that best completes the sentence.

inform	conformist	informant
performance	conforming	perform
conformity	informer	deform
conformance	performer	informative
informed	nonconformist	deformity
performing	conform	information

1. Merton had no desire to _____ to the army's rules.

2. In _____ to the rules of the apartment house, Albert reluctantly gave his boa constrictor to the zoo.

3. The _____, trying to be like many other people, found that the first Ten Commandments were the hardest to keep.

4. The cars running at the Indianapolis Speedway all fall into certain _____ each with basically the same shape, each with nearly the same engine size, and each with a smart, gutty driver.

5. The old man told the kid that a damp room could warp, or _____ a cue stick.

6. As the three gunmen rode into town, they noticed the _____ of the old tree on the hill. Later they had reason to find out it was the Hanging Tree.

7. Tyrone began to _____ us that he was so tough he hunted a grizzly bear with a club. We found out later there were fifty people in his club.

8. The _____ knew the gangsters now suspected him of calling the police.

9. Although his dad says textbooks contain a lot of interesting _____, Tim says they just put him to sleep.

10. Local newspapers are usually _____ about national as well as local news.

11. It is the responsibility of every citizen to be _____ on local, state, and national issues.

12. The sheriff caught the outlaw after the _____ told the posse where he was.

13. Everyone knows John is a _____: he doesn't follow established rules, styles, or customs.

14. Tom Jones is going to _____ at Las Vegas sometime this year.

15. The _____ by Diana Ross was so great that the audience refused to let her stop singing.

16. Gale Sayers is an outstanding _____ for the Chicago Bears in the National Football League.

17. Andy's famous last words were, "This car is _____beautifully." Then he spun off the highway doing 140 miles an hour.

18. In _____ with the request by the Post Office, everyone is now using zip codes.

-The End-

BASE
VOCABULARY TEST

Unit I Lesson 2

From the list of vocabulary words below, select the word that best completes the sentence.

inform	conformist	informant
performance	conforming	perform
conformity	informer	deform
conformance	performer	informative
informed	nonconformist	deformity
performing	conform	information

1. Merton had no desire to CONFORM to the army's rules.
2. In CONFORMING to the rules of the apartment house, Albert reluctantly gave his boa constrictor to the zoo.
3. The CONFORMIST, trying to be like many other people, found that the first Ten Commandments were the hardest to keep.
4. The cars running at the Indianapolis Speedway all fall into certain CONFORMITY each with basically the same shape, each with nearly the same engine size, and each with a smart, gutty driver.
5. The old man told the kid that a damp room could warp, or DEFORM a cue stick.
6. As the three gunmen rode into town, they noticed the DEFORMITY of the old tree on the hill. Later they had reason to find out it was the Hanging Tree.
7. Tyrone began to INFORM us that he was so tough he hunted a grizzly bear with a club. We found out later there were fifty people in his club.
8. The INFORMER knew the gangsters now suspected him of calling the police.
9. Although his dad says textbooks contain a lot of interesting INFORMATION, Tim says they just put him to sleep.
10. Local newspapers are usually INFORMATIVE about national as well as local news.
11. It is the responsibility of every citizen to be INFORMED on local, state, and national issues.
12. The sheriff caught the outlaw after the INFORMANT told the posse where he was.
13. Everyone knows John is a NONCONFORMIST: he doesn't follow established rules, styles, or customs.

Unit I
Lesson 2
Base Vocabulary Test

14. Tom Jones is going to PERFORM at Las Vegas sometime this year.

15. The PERFORMANCE by Diana Ross was so great that the audience refused to let her stop singing.

16. Gale Sayers is an outstanding PERFORMER for the Chicago Bears in the National Football League.

17. Andy's famous last words were, "This car is PERFORMING beautifully." Then he spun off the highway doing 140 miles an hour.

18. In CONFORMANCE with the request by the Post Office, everyone is now using zip codes.

-The End-

BASE
VOCABULARY TEST

Unit I Lesson 3

From the list of vocabulary words below, select the word that best completes the sentence.

uniform	misinformed	transform
transformational	informally	uniformity
uninformed	transformer	malformed
informality	uniformed	uniformly
uniforms	misinformation	malformation
transformation	informal	semiformal

1. "Yes," said Mrs. Hawkin, "I suppose you could say that the Boston Tea Party was an _____ gathering.
2. The _____ of the meeting nearly drove the perfectionist out of his mind.
3. The picnickers dressed _____ in slacks and shorts.
4. The _____ of the plastic horse's legs made it look more like a dog than a horse.
5. The old bear with the strangely _____leg was finally shot by a young hunter.
6. Joe had been given _____. He was told that the stadium was on Third Street, instead of on Fifth Street.
7. In "A Christmas Carol," a famous story by Charles Dickens, we witness the ____ _____ of Scrooge.
8. The National Association of Hoboes, Hitchikers, and Parking Meter Thieves decided not to make their annual dance a _____ one.
9. Tony will _____ the water into ice by putting it in the freezer.
10. One of the _____ wonders of nature is the changing of a caterpillar into a butterfly.
11. A _____ can change the voltage of electic current without changing the energy.
12. During the War Between the States, a high-ranking officer could design his own _____.
13. The _____ policeman took the lost little girl home.
14. Although rock groups strive to be different, most fall into a certain _____ _____ in their sound and dress.

15. Most hospital workers are dressed _____ in white.

16. Many private schools require their students to wear _____.

17. The tourist was _____ about the sleeping habits in Spain. He didn't know that many people there sleep during the afternoon and stay up most of the night.

-The End-

BASE
VOCABULARY TEST

Unit I Lesson 3

From the list of vocabulary words below, select the word that best completes the sentence.

uniform	misinformed	transform
transformational	informally	uniformity
uninformed	transformer	malformed
informality	uniformed	uniformly
uniforms	misinformation	malformation
transformation	informal	semiformal

1. "Yes," said Mrs. Hawkin, "I suppose you could say that the Boston Tea Party was an INFORMAL gathering.
2. The INFORMALITY of the meeting nearly drove the perfectionist out of his mind.
3. The picnickers dressed INFORMALLY in slacks and shorts.
4. The MALFORMATION of the plastic horse's legs made it look more like a dog than a horse.
5. The old bear with the strangely MALFORMED leg was finally shot by a young hunter.
6. Joe had been given MISINFORMATION. He was told that the stadium was on Third Street, instead of on Fifth Street.
7. In "A Christmas Carol," a famous story by Charles Dickens, we witness the TRANSFORMATION of scrooge.
8. The National Association of Hoboes, Hitchikers, and Parking Meter Thieves decided not to make their annual dance a SEMIFORMAL one.
9. Tony will TRANSFORM the water into ice by putting it in the freezer.
10. One of the TRANSFORMATIONAL wonders of nature is the changing of a caterpillar into a butterfly.
11. A TRANSFORMER can change the voltage of electic current without changing the energy.
12. During the War Between the States, a high-ranking officer could design his own UNIFORMS.
13. The UNIFORMED policeman took the lost little girl home.
14. Although rock groups strive to be different, most fall into a certain UNIFORMITY in their sound and dress.

Unit I
Lesson 3
Base Vocabulary Test

15. Most hospital workers are dressed UNIFORMLY in white.

16. Many private schools require their students to wear UNIFORMS.

17. The tourist was MISINFORMED about the sleeping habits in Spain. He didn't know that many people there sleep during the afternoon and stay up most of the night.

-The End-

BASE
VOCABULARY TEST

Unit I Lesson 4

From the list of vocabulary words below, select the word that best completes the sentence.

object	object	rejection
dejection	dejected	objection
reject	objective	deject
objectivity	rejects	objecting
rejected	objectionable	objectively
dejectedly	rejecting	

1. Cindy's report card always had the power to _____ her.

2. Bobby looked very _____ and told his friend sadly, "It's my dad." I asked him for an encyclopedia and he said, "Walk to school like I did."

3. He walked away _____. His shoulders were slumped, and his chin was down.

4. Mighty Casey struck out, and a cloud of gloom and _____ settled over Mudville.

5. The radar screen picked up a strange, fast-moving _____, and an alarm was sounded.

6. The defendant's lawyer rose to _____ to the question.

7. Because so many residents were _____ to the noise, the drag strip had to be closed.

8. The judge said, "_____ overruled," and allowed the defense attorney to complete his question.

9. Any civilized person finds the unkind treatment of animals _____.

10. Dave decided that his _____ in life was to be a lead guitarist and a singer in a rock group.

11. Mr. Gershman was able to think _____ when he put his own feelings aside.

12. When the coach left his son out of the starting lineup, everyone admired the coach's _____.

13. Ms. Clink will probably _____ the idea of a field trip to Hawaii.

14. Although it really wasn't much, the man's gift of his old watch wasn't _____ _____.

15. The club is already so crowded that the management is _____ all additional applicants.

16. When Judy learned of her _____ by the club, she trudged home, the rain hiding the tears on her cheeks.

17. The candy machine _____ most foreign coins.

BASE
VOCABULARY TEST

Unit I Lesson 4

From the list of vocabulary words below, select the word that best completes the sentence.

object	object	rejection
dejection	dejected	objection
reject	objective	deject
objectivity	rejects	objecting
rejected	objectionable	objectively
dejectedly	rejecting	

1. Cindy's report card always had the power to __DEJECT__ her.
2. Bobby looked very __DEJECTED__ and told his friend sadly, "It's my dad." I asked him for an encyclopedia and he said, "Walk to school like I did."
3. He walked away __DEJECTEDLY__. His shoulders were slumped, and his chin was down.
4. Mighty Casey struck out, and a cloud of gloom and __DEJECTION__ settled over Mudville.
5. The radar screen picked up a strange, fast-moving __OBJECT__, and an alarm was sounded.
6. The defendant's lawyer rose to __OBJECT__ to the question.
7. Because so many residents were __OBJECTING__ to the noise, the drag strip had to be closed.
8. The judge said, "__OBJECTION__ overruled," and allowed the defense attorney to complete his question.
9. Any civilized person finds the unkind treatment of animals __OBJECTIONABLE__.
10. Dave decided that his __OBJECTIVE__ in life was to be a lead guitarist and a singer in a rock group.
11. Mr. Gershman was able to think __OBJECTIVELY__ when he put his own feelings aside.
12. When the coach left his son our of the starting lineup, everyone admired the coach's __OBJECTIVITY__.
13. Ms. Clink will probably __REJECT__ the idea of a field trip to Hawaii.
14. Although it really wasn't much, the man's gift of his old watch wasn't __REJECTED__.
15. The club is already so crowded that the management is __REJECTING__ all additional applicants.

16. When Judy learned of her REJECTIONS by the club, she trudged home, the rain hiding the tears on her cheeks.

17. The candy machine REJECTS most foreign coins.

-The End-

BASE
VOCABULARY TEST

Unit I Lesson 5

From the list of vocabulary words below, select the word that best completes the sentence.

adjectives	project	trajectory
projector	projection	injector
inject	conjecture	projective
projecting	injecting	projectionist
abject	projects	injection
injects	projectile	project

1. Because Rod wouldn't skate out on the thick ice, Rhonda said that he was an _____ coward.

2. Good writers use colorful _____ to paint vivid word pictures.

3. Until an idea can be proved, it is only _____.

4. Edgar Allan Poe always seemed to _____ some horror into his stories.

5. By _____ a dye into blood vessels, William Harvey discovered the circulation of the blood.

6. Carla had to have an _____ for her sore throat.

7. A hypodermic needle was used as the _____ of the dye.

8. Marsha usually _____ her ideas if she doesn't agree with the group.

9. Probably Paul's most challenging _____ was learning to snowski, especially since he has never been out of San Antonio, Texas.

10. Man has always wondered whether it is possible to _____ a man into the future.

11. A bullet is one type of _____.

12. A long, needle-shaped piece of rock was _____from the side of a hill and pointing to the cave.

13. The scientist's most interesting _____ into the future is that people will soon live under domes on the moon.

14. The _____ had to be at the theater early to put the film in the movie projectors.

15. According to _____ studies, the population of the world may double in the next decade.

16. When the movie_____ was reversed, the diver came out of the water and onto the diving board.

17. One of the _____ Perry planned this year was to build a darkroom in the garage.

18. The pathway of a bullet is a _____.

BASE
VOCABULARY TEST

Unit I Lesson 5

From the list of vocabulary words below, select the word that best completes the sentence.

adjectives	project	trajectory
projector	projection	injector
inject	conjecture	projective
projecting	injecting	projectionist
abject	projects	injection
injects	projectile	project

1. Because Rod wouldn't skate out on the thick ice, Rhonda said that he was an ABJECT coward.
2. Good writers use colorful ADJECTIVES to paint vivid word pictures.
3. Until an idea can be proved, it is only CONJECTURE.
4. Edgar Allan Poe always seemeed to INJECT some horror into his stories.
5. By INJECTING a dye into blood vessels, William Harvey discovered the circulation of the blood.
6. Carla had to have an INJECTION for her sore throat.
7. A hypodermic needle was used as the INJECTOR of the dye.
8. Marsha usually INJECTS her ideas if she doesn't agree with the group.
9. Probably Paul's most challenging PROJECT was learning to snowski, especially since he has never been out of San Antonio, Texas.
10. Man has always wondered whether it is possible to PROJECT a man into the future.
11. A bullet is one type of PROJECTILE.
12. A long, needle-shaped piece of rock was PROJECTING from the side of a hill and pointing to the cave.
13. The scientist's most interesting PROJECTION into the future is that people will soon live under domes on the moon.
14. The PROJECTIONIST had to be at the theater early to put the film in the movie projectors.
15. According to PROJECTIVE studies, the population of the world may double in the next decade.
16. When the movie PROJECTOR was reversed, the diver came out of the water and onto the diving board.

Unit I
Lesson 5
Base Vocabulary Test

17. One of the PROJECTS Perry planned this year was to build a darkroom in the garage.

18. The pathway of a bullet is a TRAJECTORY.

-The End-

BASE
VOCABULARY TEST

Unit I Lesson 6

From the list of vocabulary words below, select the word that best completes the sentence.

subjects	subject	subjecting
interjection	eject	subjective
subject	subjection	ejection
interject	interjections	ejector
subjected	interjecting	ejects
interjects	subjectively	interjected

1. The navigator was going to _____ because the plane's tail was beginning to tear off.
2. An _____ seat is one of the safety devices in some jet planes.
3. An automatic _____ sorted the enrollment cards according to classes.
4. The geyser "Old Faithful" _____ hot water and steam vapor at regular intervals.
5. Arthur decided that he would _____ his own opinion and then duck.
6. "What!" Walter _____. "You mean to tell me that spaghetti doesn't grow in fields like wheat?"
7. By _____ short naps, Thomas Edison was able to work for long periods of time on his inventions.
8. The fact that Frankie found himself on the floor with a bloody nose, showed that his _____ had not gone unnoticed.
9. Tony can always tell when Marie is really mad by the _____ she uses.
10. Richard _____ what he is thinking into a conversation and sometimes regrets it.
11. When the _____ of Ron's grades came up, his father said, "With these grades, you couldn't be cheating!"
12. When becoming warriors, young Indians were expected to _____ themselves to great hardships.
13. During the testing process, motors are _____ to extreme temperatures.
14. Dr. Walter Reed studies malaria by _____ himself to the diease.

15. For five years Benjamin was under _____and then one day fought his way to freedom.

16. If he lets his personal feelings enter into his decisions, the coach is said to be _____ about his players.

17. It's easy to look at any problem _____ and not consider the other people involved.

18. In the "Wizard of Id," Rodney and the Spook cannot be described as two of the King's most loyal _____.

-The End-

BASE
VOCABULARY TEST

Unit I Lesson 6

From the list of vocabulary words below, select the word that best completes the sentence.

subjects	subject	subjecting
interjection	eject	subjective
subject	subjection	ejection
interject	interjections	ejector
subjected	interjecting	ejects
interjects	subjectively	interjected

1. The navigator was going to __EJECT__ because the plan's tail was beginning to tear off.
2. An __EJECTION__ seat is one of the safety devices in some jet planes.
3. An automatic __EJECTOR__ sorted the enrollment cards according to classes.
4. The geyser "Old Faithful" __EJECTS__ hot water and steam vapor at regular intervals.
5. Arthur decided that he would __INTERJECT__ his own opinion and then duck.
6. "What!" Walter __INTERJECTED__. "You mean to tell me that spaghetti doesn't grow in fields like wheat?"
7. By __INTERJECTING__ short naps, Thomas Edison was able to work for long periods of time on his inventions.
8. The fact that Frankie found himself on the floor with a bloody nose, showed that his __INTERJECTION__ had not gone unnoticed.
9. Tony can always tell when Marie is really mad by the __INTERJECTIONS__ she uses.
10. Richard __INTERJECTS__ what he is thinking into a conversation and sometimes regrets it.
11. When the __SUBJECT__ of Ron's grades came up, his father said, "With these grades, you couldn't be cheating!"
12. When becoming warriors, young Indians were expected to __SUBJECT__ themselves to great hardships.
13. During the testing process, motors are __SUBJECTED__ to extreme temperatures.
14. Dr. Walter Reed studies malaria by __SUBJECTING__ himself to the diease.

Unit I
Lesson 6
Base Vocabulary Test

15. For five years Benjamin was under SUBJECTION and then one day fought his way to freedom.

16. If he lets his personal feelings enter into his decisions, the coach is said to be SUBJECTIVE about his players.

17. It's easy to look at any problem SUBJECTIVELY and not consider the other people involved.

18. In the "Wizard of Id", Rodney and the Spook cannot be described as two of the King's most loyal SUBJECTS.

-The End-

BASE
VOCABULARY TEST

Unit II Lesson I

From the list of vocabulary words below, select the word that best completes the sentence.

cosign	signs	assignment
signet	signature	signatures
signaling	assign	assigned
sign	signer	signal
unsigned	signaler	assigning
signaled	signed	signals

1. It's strange that fate would _____ such men as Davy Crockett and Jim Bowie to die at the Alamo.

2. After being _____ to make a report on medicine, Merton came up with the theory that headaches are all in your mind. Very good, Merton.

3. Ms. Clink is busy _____ roles for the Christmas play. Everyone thinks Merton should play the part of the Yule Log.

4. The inspector's _____ for the FBI took him to Iran.

5. Tina's father had to _____ her car loan because she was under twenty-one.

6. The catcher said, "When I _____, you throw a fast ball, high and inside."

7. The referee _____ the foul to the scorekeeper.

8. The _____ was waving frantically to tell the pilot not to land.

9. The ship's captain was _____ for help because one of the boilers had exploded.

10. Indians used both sign language and smoke _____ to communicate.

11. The bank teller verified the _____ on the check and then cashed it.

12. The neighborhood is collecting _____ on a petition to keep the airplanes from flying so low over the houses. The airport says that it wants people to quit building their houses so high and close to the airplanes.

13. General MacArthur _____ the peace treaty with Japan on the U.S.S. "Missouri" in 1945.

14. Thomas Jefferson was a _____ of the Declaration of Independence.

15. Most of the princes and other nobility wore _____ rings to seal their letters.

16. No, Bruce, your white tongue, watery eyes, and red spots are not good _____.

17. The _____ in the picnic area specifically said "No Bears Allowed", but many bears were picnicking anyway.

18. Sid says that it will take the teacher longer to track him down if he leaves the paper _____.

-The End-

BASE
VOCABULARY TEST

Unit II Lesson I

From the list of vocabulary words below, select the word that best completes the sentence.

cosign	signs	assignment
signet	signature	signatures
signaling	assign	assigned
sign	signer	signal
unsigned	signaler	assigning
signaled	signed	signals

1. It's strange that fate would ___ASSIGN___ such men as Davy Crockett and Jim Bowie to die at the Alamo.

2. After being ___ASSIGNED___ to make a report on medicine, Merton came up with the theory that headaches are all in your mind. Very good, Merton.

3. Ms. Clink is busy ___ASSIGNING___ roles for the Christmas play. Everyone thinks Merton should play the part of the Yule Log.

4. The inspector's ___ASSIGNMENT___ for the FBI took him to Iran.

5. Tina's father had to ___COSIGN___ her car loan because she was under twenty-one.

6. The catcher said, "When I ___SIGNAL___, you throw a fast ball, high and inside."

7. The referee ___SIGNALED___ the foul to the scorekeeper.

8. The ___SIGNALER___ was waving frantically to tell the pilot not to land.

9. The ship's captain was ___SIGNALING___ for help because one of the boilers had exploded.

10. Indians used both sign language and smoke ___SIGNALS___ to communicate.

11. The bank teller verified the ___SIGNATURE___ on the check and then cashed it.

12. The neighborhood is collecting ___SIGNATURES___ on a petition to keep the airplanes from flying so low over the houses. The airport says that it wants people to quit building their houses so high and close to the airplanes.

13. General MacArthur ___SIGNED___ the peace treaty with Japan on the U.S.S. "Missouri" in 1945.

14. Thomas Jefferson was a ___SIGNER___ of the Declaration of Independence.

15. Most of the princes and other nobility wore ___SIGNET___ rings to seal their letters.

16. No, Bruce, your white tongue, watery eyes, and red spots are not good ___SIGNS___.

Unit II
Lesson 1
Base Vocabulary Test

17. The ___SIGN___ in the picnic area specifically said "No Bears Allowed", buy many bears were picnicking anyway.

18. Sid says that it will take the teacher longer to track him down if he leaves the paper ___UNSIGNED___.

-The End-

BASE
VOCABULARY TEST

Unit II Lesson 2

From the list of vocabulary words below, select the word that best completes the sentence.

designate	designedly	designing
resignedly	resigns	resigned
designer	designated	designation
undesignated	design	resignation
designs	resigning	insignia
resign	designates	designating

1. The architect wants to _____ the new insurance building.
2. All the groups in the battle of the bands were so good that it was hard for the judge to _____ a winner.
3. Overhead markers clearly _____ all freeway exits.
4. The referee _____ the winner of a wrestling match.
5. Glen Campbell received a Grammy Award from the music industry, _____ his songs as the best of the year.
6. Jan's _____ as captain pleased the members of the women's basketball team.
7. Jerry is _____making friends with the man who works at the ball park.
8. A dress _____ must be familiar with fabrics, colors, and textures.
9. Albert's present ambition is to spend his life _____ brooms.
10. While digging in the field, the farmer turned up an old piece of metal with strange _____ on it.
11. The _____ of the United States Navy is an anchor.
12. Nancy is going to _____ as president of the Bug Club.
13. Mrs. Winslow says that she can't accept Henry's _____ from the sixth grade.
14. After the team lost its thirty-first consecutive game, the coach _____ before he was fired.
15. The loser of the race _____ accepted his defeat.
16. After landing in the alligator swamp, the sky diver is seriously thinking of _____ _____ his job.
17. Jack thinks that the club will be in trouble if Nancy _____ as president.
18. Earthquakes come at _____ times.

E-99
-The End-

BASE
VOCABULARY TEST

Unit II Lesson 2

From the list of vocabulary words below, select the word that best completes the sentence.

designate	designedly	designing
resignedly	resigns	resigned
designer	designated	designation
undesignated	design	resignation
designs	resigning	insignia
resign	designates	designating

1. The architect wants to ___DESIGN___ the new insurance building.
2. All the groups in the bat le of the bands were so good that it was hard for the judge to ___DESIGNATE___ a winner.
3. Overhead markers clearly ___DESIGNATED___ all freeway exits.
4. The referee ___DESIGNATES___ the winner of a wrestling match.
5. Glen Campbell received a Grammy Award from the music industry, ___DESIGNATING___ his songs as the best of the year.
6. Jan's ___DESIGNATION___ as captain pleased the members of the women's basketball team.
7. Jerry is ___DESIGNEDLY___ making friends with the man who works at the ball park.
8. A dress ___DESIGNER___ must be familiar with fabrics, colors, and textures.
9. Albert's present ambition is to spend his life ___DESIGNING___ brooms.
10. While digging in the field, the farmer turned up an old piece of metal with strange ___DESIGNS___ on it.
11. The ___INSIGNIA___ of the United States Navy is an anchor.
12. Nancy is going to ___RESIGN___ as president of the Bug Club.
13. Mrs. Winslow says that she can't accept Henry's ___RESIGNATION___ from the sixth grade.
14. After the team lost its thirty-first consecutive game, the coach ___RESIGNED___ before he was fired.
15. The loser of the race ___RESIGNEDLY___ accepted his defeat.
16. After landing in the alligator swamp, the sky diver is seriously thinking of ___RESIGNING___ his job.
17. Jack thinks that the club will be in trouble if Nancy ___RESIGNS___ as president.
18. Earthquakes come at ___UNDESIGNATED___ times.

BASE
VOCABULARY TEST

Unit II Lesson 3

From the list of vocabulary words below, select the word that best completes the sentence.

consigned	signifying	signified
signifies	significant	significantly
signify	consignment	consign
insignificance	ensign	countersign
reassignment	reassign	consignee
significance	insignificantly	insignificant

1. The fort issued an order that no company was to _____ rifles to anyone but the army.

2. The manufacturer of the rifles _____ the shipment to the lieutenant at Fort Laramie.

3. A _____ may sound important, Willie, but he's usually the one who has to pay for a delivered shipment.

4. The shipment, or _____, was carried by rail from Oklahoma City to Chicago.

5. Alex got the reassignment when he put a sign on the counter instead of giving the correct _____.

6. It was a long week for the _____, who spent most of the time with his head hanging over the rail.

7. At night, staring at the summer sky with its millions of stars is enough to give us all a feeling of _____.

8. The value of a penny may seem _____, but studies have shown that pennies are used more than any other coin.

9. Ms. Clink rambled on _____ about how things were in her day.

10. The chief decided to _____ Officer Kelly to traffic duty.

11. Because he was afraid of high places, Wacker was hoping for a _____ from the paratroopers.

12. As he worked his way up the mountain, he could hear the barking of the dogs, and he suddenly realized the _____ of what he had done.

13. The United States has made _____ advances in the conquest of space.

14. The Sioux, led by Crazy Horse _____ outnumbered General Custer's troops.

15. The bones in the cave _____ that people had lived there thousands of years ago.

16. A blinking red light _____ that you are to stop before you enter an intersection.

17. Sudden changes in barometric pressure _____ changes in the weather.

18. The huge black clouds gathered swiftly, _____ that a bad storm was about to be born.

BASE
VOCABULARY TEST

Unit II Lesson 3

From the list of vocabulary words below, select the word that best completes the sentence.

consigned	signifying	signified
signifies	significant	significantly
signify	consignment	consign
insignificance	ensign	countersign
reassignment	reassign	consignee
significance	insignificantly	insignificant

1. The fort issued an order that no company was to __CONSIGN__ rifles to anyone but the army.

2. The manufacturer of the rifles __CONSIGNED__ the shipment to the lieutenant at Fort Laramie.

3. A __CONSIGNEE__ my sound important, Willie, but he's usually the one who has to pay for a delivered shipment.

4. The shipment, or __CONSIGNMENT__, was carried by rail from Oklahoma City to Chicago.

5. Alex got the reassignment when he put a sign on the counter instead of giving the correct __COUNTERSIGN__.

6. It was a long week for the __ENSIGN__, who spent most of the time with his head hanging over the rail.

7. At night, staring at the summer sky with its millions of stars is enough to give us all a feeling of __INSIGNIFICANCE__.

8. The value of a penny may seem __INSIGNIFICANT__, but studies have shown that pennies are used more than any other coin.

9. Ms. Clink rambled on __INSIGNIFICANTLY__ about how things were in her day.

10. The chief decided to __REASSIGN__ Officer Kelly to traffic duty.

11. Because he was afraid of high places, Wacker was hoping for a __REASSIGNMENT__ from the paratroopers.

12. As he worked his way up the mountain, he could hear the barking of the dogs, and he suddenly realized the __SIGNIFICANCE__ of what he had done.

13. The United States has made __SIGNIFICANT__ advances in the conquest of space.

14. The Sioux, led by Crazy Horse __SIGNIFICANTLY__ outnumbered General Custer's troops.

15. The bones in the cave __SIGNIFIED__ that people had lived there thousands of years ago.

16. A blinking red light __SIGNIFIES__ that you are to stop before you enter an intersection.

Unit II
Lesson 3
Base Vocabulary Test

17. Sudden changes in barometric pressure SIGNIFY changes in the weather.

18. The huge black clouds gathered swiftly, SIGNIFYING that a bad storm was about to be born.

E-101-a
-The End-

BASE
VOCABULARY TEST

Unit II Lesson 4

From the list of vocabulary words below, select the word that best completes the sentence.

traction	tractable	tractor
unattractively	attractive	attracts
tract	attracted	distracting
distraction	tracts	attractively
attracting	distract	attract
attraction	distractive	unattractive

1. A magnet can _____ iron filings.

2. My mother is so _____ by bargains that she once bought an elephant harness.

3. Since Merton shaved his head and painted it purple, he finds that he is _____ _____ more attention.

4. Susan says that Debbie would have no _____ at all if you took away her face, hair, and figure.

5. Judy could see nothing _____ about sitting through a movie on a tractor.

6. The teller said that the holdup man was polite and dressed _____.

7. Yellowstone National Park _____ many tourists during the summer.

8. The drivers on both sides of Rocky were beginning to _____ him by crowding him on the straightaways.

9. The crowd's loud yelling was beginning to be _____ to the young third baseman.

10. The passer tried to create a _____ by raking a pass to the tight end and then throwing the ball to the wide receiver.

11. TV can be _____ when you're trying to read.

12. Copper is a _____ metal because it can be hammered into shape easily.

13. New tires have more _____ than tires with very little tread. That's why new tires are better for driving on wet or icy pavement.

14. The _____ needed repairs, so the farmer took it into town.

15. The two _____ of land he bought were next to the water and ideal for a family of water skiers.

16. With her wet hair, sunburned nose, and no makeup, Marsha felt extremely _____ _____.

17. For the third act, Holly dressed _____ as a witch.

18. Mrs. Smith read the _____ and signed up at the nearest church.

BASE
VOCABULARY TEST

Unit II Lesson 4

From the list of vocabulary words below, select the word that best completes the sentence.

traction	tractable	tractor
unattractively	attractive	attracts
tract	attracted	distracting
distraction	tracts	attractively
attracting	distract	attract
attraction	distractive	unattractive

1. A magnet can ATTRACT iron filings.
2. My mother is so ATTRACTED by bargains that she once bought an elephant harness.
3. Since Merton shaved his head and painted it purple, he finds that he is AT-TRACTING more attention.
4. Susan says that Debbie would have no ATTRACTION at all if you took away her face, hair, and figure.
5. Judy could see nothing ATTRACTIVE about sitting through a movie on a tractor.
6. The teller said that the holdup man was polite and dressed ATTRACTIVELY.
7. Yellowstone National Park ATTRACTS many tourists during the summer.
8. The drivers on both sides of Rocky were beginning to DISTRACT him by crowding him on the straightaways.
9. The crowd's loud yelling was beginning to be DISTRACTING to the young third baseman.
10. The passer tried to create a DISTRACTION by raking a pass to the tight end and then throwing the ball to the wide receiver.
11. TV can be DISTRACTIVE when you're trying to read.
12. Copper is a TRACTABLE metal because it can be hammered into shape easily.
13. New tires have more TRACTION than tires with very little tread. That's why new tires are better for driving on wet or icy pavement.
14. The TRACTOR needed repairs, so the farmer took it into town.
15. The two TRACTS of land he bought were next to the water and ideal for a family of water skiers.
16. With her wet hair, sunburned nose, and no makeup, Marsha felt extremely UN-ATTRACTIVE.

Unit II
Lesson 4
Base Vocabulary Test

17. For the third act, Holly dressed UNATTRACTIVELY as a witch.

18. Mrs. Smith read the TRACT and signed up at the nearest church.

-The End-

BASE
VOCABULARY TEST

Unit II Lesson 5

From the list of vocabulary words below, select the word that best completes the sentence.

contracting	contractor	contracted
retractable	subtracting	retraction
contract	contracts	subtracted
subtraction	subtract	contractually
contractions	retracted	contractual
retract	contraction	subtracts

1. Arnie, we can't believe that your uncle signed a _____ with a pro football team.

2. The muscles in his leg _____ when he raised it to climb the stairs.

3. Merton is _____ with the government to put plastic flowers along every highway.

4. There are many cracks and holes because of the street's expansion and _____ _____ in summer and winter.

5. "Don't" and "won't" are common _____.

6. There's a _____ who thinks that building a bridge from Alaska to Siberia is a good idea.

7. Pro football teams don't give _____ to men as fat as your uncle.

8. It's a _____ agreement that Neil will not appear without his company's permission.

9. The builder replaced a tree that was damaged during construction, although he was not _____ liable.

10. A lengthy speechmaker _____ a meeting.

11. The newspaper admitted its mistake and _____ what was printed about the singer.

12. Because the paper had used misinformation, it printed a _____after Mr. Warren's demand.

13. It is impossible to _____ something from nothing.

14. When he _____ what he collected from what he owed, Butch knew that he had lost money on his paper route.

15. The rancher knew that the mountain lion's killing of strays was _____ from the value of his herd.

16. _____ and addition are inverse operations.

17. When Merton _____ the money he owes from what he earns, he feels like screaming "Help!" as loud as he can.

18. The device had a _____ needle that withdrew after each printing.

19. The senator appeared on television in order to _____ the false statement made about his opponent.

BASE
VOCABULARY TEST

Unit II Lesson 5

From the list of vocabulary words below, select the word that best completes the sentence.

contracting	contractor	contracted
retractable	subtracting	retraction
contract	contracts	subtracted
subtraction	subtract	contractually
contractions	retracted	contractual
retract	contraction	subtracts

1. Arnie, we can't believe that your uncle signed a CONTRACT with a pro football team.
2. The muscles in his leg RETRACTED when he raised it to climb the stairs.
3. Merton is CONTRACTING with the government to put plastic flowers along every highway.
4. There are many cracks and holes because of the street's expansion and CONTRACTION in summer and winter.
5. "Don't" and "won't" are common CONTRACTIONS.
6. There's a CONTRACTOR who thinks that building a bridge from Alaska to Siberia is a good idea.
7. Pro football teams don't give CONTRACTS to men as fat as your uncle.
8. It's a CONTRACTUAL agreement that Neil will not appear without his company's permission.
9. The builder replaced a tree that was damaged during construction, although he was not CONTRACTUALLY liable.
10. A lengthy speechmaker CONTRACTED a meeting.
11. The newspaper admitted its mistake and RETRACTED what was printed about the singer.
12. Because the paper had used misinformation, it printed a RETRACTION after Mr. Warren's demand.
13. It is impossible to SUBTRACT something from nothing.
14. When he SUBTRACTED what he collected from what he owed, Butch knew that he had lost money on his paper route.
15. The rancher knew that the mountain lion's killing of strays was SUBTRACTING from the value of his herd.

Unit II
Lesson 5
Base Vocabulary Test

16. SUBTRACTION and addition are inverse operations.

17. When Merton SUBTRACTED the money he owes from what he earns, he feels like screaming "Help!" as loud as he can.

18. The device had a RETRACTABLE needle that withdrew after each printing.

19. The senator appeared on television in order to RETRACT the false statement made about his opponent.

E-105-a
-The End-

BASE
VOCABULARY TEST

Unit II Lesson 6

From the list of vocabulary words below, select the word that best completes the sentence.

detraction	extracted	extract
extractor	detracted	protracted
detract	extraction	extracting
abstraction	protract	protracts
extracts	abstract	extractive
abstractly	protractor	detracting

1. The billboard had a colorful, _____ background.
2. Love is an _____ that poets keep trying to define.
3. Most artists feel that to paint _____ they must first be able to paint well realistically.
4. The poorly kept yard seemed to _____ from an otherwise orderly kitchen.
5. The dishes in the sink _____ from an otherwise orderly kitchen.
6. A picture of Burt in bandages is _____ from the impression the boxing team hoped to make with its pictures.
7. Highways cluttered with cans, bottles, and papers are a _____ from this country's appearance.
8. Dr. Drillmore's sign read: "_____a tooth? Special today! Two for the price of one. Bring a friend."
9. The tooth was so badly decayed that it had to be _____.
10. Patiently _____ nectar, the bee flew from flower to flower.
11. Losing a friend is often like the _____ of a tooth, you really don't notice it until it's gone.
12. The dentist said that the tooth was not permanent and therefore was _____.
13. By spinning at high speed, an _____ removed plasma from the blood.
14. _____, such as vanilla and lemon, are commonly used for flavoring in cooking.
15. Kathy hoped to _____ her stay in Spain by selling her camera and watch.
16. The lawyer _____ the trial by objecting to everything the district attorney said.
17. A _____ is an instrument for drawing or measuring angles.
18. A lengthy speechmaker _____ a meeting.

E-106

-The End-

BASE
VOCABULARY TEST

Unit II Lesson 6

From the list of vocabulary words below, select the word that best completes the sentence.

detraction	extracted	extract
extractor	detracted	protracted
detract	extraction	extracting
abstraction	protract	protracts
extracts	abstract	extractive
abstractly	protractor	detracting

1. The billboard had a colorful, ABSTRACT background.
2. Love ia an ABSTRACTION that poets keep trying to define.
3. Most artists feel that to paint ABSTRACTLY they must first be able to paint well realistically.
4. The poorly kept yard seemed to DETRACT from an otherwise orderly kitchen.
5. The dishes in the sink DETRACTED from an otherwise orderly kitchen.
6. A picture of Burt in bandages is DETRACTING from the impression the bosing team hoped to make with its pictures.
7. Highways cluttered with cans, bottles, and papers are a DETRACTION from this country's appearance.
8. Dr. Drillmore's sign read: "EXTRACT a tooth? Special today! Two for the price of one. Bring a friend."
9. The tooth was so badly decayed that it had to be EXTRACTED.
10. Patiently EXTRACTING nectar, the bee flew from flower to flower.
11. Losing a friend is often like the EXTRACTION of a tooth, you really don't notice it until it's gone.
12. The dentist said that the tooth was not permanent and therefore was EXTRACTIVE.
13. By spinning at high speed, an EXTRACTOR removed plasma from the blood.
14. EXTRACTS, such as vanilla and lemon, are commonly used for flavoring in cooking.
15. Kathy hoped to PROTRACT her stay in Spain by selling her camera and watch.
16. The lawyer PROTRACTED the trial by objecting to everything the district attorney said.
17. A PROTRACTOR is an instrument for drawing or measuring angles.
18. A lengthy speechmaker PROTRACTS a meeting.

E-106-a
-The End-

BASE
VOCABULARY TEST

Unit III Lesson 1

From the list of vocabulary words below, select the word that best completes the sentence.

actor	react
reactor	acting
acted	reactions
reactionary	interaction
interact	acts
actress	transact
reaction	actresses
action	reacted
act	transaction

1. In the dramatic play, the second _____ was the best one.
2. The burglar _____ to the siren immediately by fleeing from the building.
3. Before he _____ on TV, Bill Cosby played football for Temple University.
4. The fact that some actors and actresses make a million dollars a movie show that _____ can be very profitable.
5. Generals Sherman and Grant decided on an _____ that would hasten the end of the war between the states; Sherman's March to the Sea.
6. The ability of people to _____ successfully with each other is important to the future of the world.
7. How did your mother _____ to your pet snake?
8. Only a _____ wants to row a boat when it has a perfectly good motor.
9. Many stores will not _____ business on Sundays and holidays.
10. The _____ started a chain reaction that would completely destroy the small, strange planet.
11. It's doubtful that Captain Kangaroo will be recognized as a great American _____.
12. The way Dick Butkus plays middle linebacker, he _____ as if there were no tomorrow.
13. The _____ at some of the city's parks proves that all people can get along together.
14. When Wild Bill Hickcock was shot in the back of the head, he died instantly. However, his _____ was so fast that he was able to pull both pistols almost out of their holsters before he hit the floor.
15. What is meant by, "For every action, there is a _____"?

16. Barbara Streisand won the Academy Award for best _____ for her role in "Funny Girl".

17. A famous business _____ occurred when we bought Manhattan Island from the Indians for about twenty-four dollars. The Indians got even, they gave us tobacco.

18. The greatest honor for actors and _____ is to win an Academy Award.

-The End-

BASE
VOCABULARY TEST

Unit III Lesson 1

From the list of vocabulary words below, select the word that best completes the sentence.

actor	react
reactor	acting
acted	reactions
reactionary	interaction
interact	acts
actress	transact
reaction	actresses
action	reacted
act	transaction

1. In the dramatic play, the second ___ACT___ was the best one.
2. The burglar ___REACTED___ to the siren immediately by fleeing from the building.
3. Before he ___ACTED___ on TV, Bill Cosby played football for Temple University.
4. The fact that some actors and actresses make a million dollars a movie show that ___ACTING___ can be very profitable.
5. Generals Sherman and Grant decided on an ___ACTION___ that would hasten the end of the war between the states; Sherman's March to the Sea.
6. The ability of people to ___INTERACT___ successfully with each other is important to the future of the world.
7. How did your mother ___REACT___ to your pet snake?
8. Only a ___REACTIONARY___ wants to row a boat when it has a perfectly good motor.
9. Many stores will not ___TRANSACT___ business on Sundays and holidays.
10. The ___REACTOR___ started a chain reaction that would completely destroy the small, strange planet.
11. It's doubtful that Captain Kangaroo will be recognized as a great American ___ACTOR___.
12. The way Dick Butkus plays middle linebacker, he ___ACTS___ as if there were no tomorrow.
13. The ___INTERACTION___ at some of the city's parks proves that all people can get along together.
14. When Wild Bill Hickcock was shot in the back of the head, he died instantly. However, his ___REACTIONS___ was so fast that he was able to pull both pistols almost out of their holsters before he hit the floor.
15. What is meant by, "For every action, there is a ___REACTION___"?

Unit III
Lesson 1
Base Vocabulary Test

16. Barbara Streisand won the Academy Award for best ACTRESS for her role in "Funny Girl".

17. A famous business TRANSACTION occurred when we bought Manhattan Island from the Indians for about twenty-four dollars. The Indians got even, they gave us tobacco.

18. The greatest honor for actors and ACTRESSES is to win an Academy Award.

-The End-

BASE
VOCABULARY TEST

Unit III Lesson 2

From the list of vocabulary words below, select the word that best completes the sentence.

overacting	activating
activate	actively
active	retroactive
underactivity	activity
inactive	activator
hyperactive	deactivation
retroactively	overact
activities	deactivate
activated	activation

1. The navy sent through a new order to _____ a battleship to patrol the Gulf of Mexico.

2. Women have been quite _____ lately in an effort to gain what they feel will be equality with men.

3. After _____ the robot, the professor quietly fainted.

4. At the end of World War II the navy decided to _____ many of its destroyers.

5. When the bomb's fuse was removed, the first stage of the _____ was completed.

6. The chief class _____ for the year is to raise money for a trip to Mexico City.

7. John has been _____ campaigning to be elected.

8. Dad says I'm _____. Mothers says I can't sit still a minute. My sister says I have ants in my pants.

9. Lorrie was afraid that she would _____ when she began explaining why she was late.

10. The polite doctor said that lazy Pete's problem was _____.

11. The workers' pay increase was to be _____ to January 1.

12. Bob was mad when congress made the income tax increase effective _____ _____ to April 15.

13. Because the shortstop was injured, the team placed him on the _____ list.

14. Rick should get an award for his _____ when he can't come up with his homework.

15. The soldier had no way of knowing that the radio switch was the _____ of a bomb that would blow up the entire camp.

16. Fred _____ the door when he stepped on the door mat.

17. Butch listed cafeteria, assembly, and pool hall as his favorite _____.

18. The start of the war between the states meant immediate _____ of cavalrymen, or "horse soldiers".

-The End-

BASE
VOCABULARY TEST

Unit III Lesson 2

From the list of vocabulary words below, select the word that best completes the sentence.

overacting	activating
activate	actively
active	retroactive
underactivity	activity
inactive	activator
hyperactive	deactivation
retroactively	overact
activities	deactivate
activated	activation

1. The navy sent through a new order to ACTIVATE a battleship to patrol the Gulf of Mexico.
2. Women have been quite ACTIVE lately in an effort to gain what they feel will be equality with men.
3. After ACTIVATING the robot, the professor quietly fainted.
4. At the end of World War II the navy decided to DEACTIVATE many of its destroyers.
5. When the bomb's fuse was removed, the first stage of the DEACTIVATION was completed.
6. The chief class ACTIVITY for the year is to raise money for a trip to Mexico City.
7. John has been ACTIVELY campaigning to be elected.
8. Dad says I'm HYPERACTIVE. Mothers says I can't sit still a minute. My sister says I have ants in my pants.
9. Lorrie was afraid that she would OVERACT when she began explaining why she was late.
10. The polite doctor said that lazy Pete's problem was UNDERACTIVITY.
11. The workers' pay increase was to be RETROACTIVE to January 1.
12. Bob was mad when congress made the income tax increase effective RETROACTIVELY to April 15.
13. Because the shortstop was injured, the team placed him on the INACTIVE list.
14. Rick should get an award for his OVERACTING when he can't come up with his homework.
15. The soldier had no way of knowing that the radio switch was the ACTIVATOR of a bomb that would blow up the entire camp.

Unit III
Lesson 2
Base Vocabulary Test

16. Fred ACTIVATED the door when he stepped on the door mat.

17. Butch listed cafeteria, assembly, and pool hall as his favorite ACTIVITIES.

18. The start of the war between the states meant immediate ACTIVATION of cavalrymen, or "horse soldiers".

-The End-

BASE
VOCABULARY TEST

Unit III Lesson 3

From the list of vocabulary words below, select the word that best completes the sentence.

actual	enacting
reenactment	exact
exacting	counteracting
inexact	actuator
actuated	enactment
counteract	exactness
actuality	actually
counteraction	actuate
exactly	enact

1. The antidote of a poison will _____ most of its harmful effects.
2. The senator from Illinois thought that congress should _____ a law to protect wildlife.
3. The detective, hoping to trap the guilty man, stages a _____ of the crime.
4. Placing the cue ball just where you want it requires a great deal of _____.
5. The _____ of a law by congress is not necessarily the last word.
6. "I didn't write it _____ like President Lincoln's because you told me never to copy someone else's work," Tony explained.
7. Billy the Kid's _____ name was William Bonney.
8. A rained-out baseball game is a sad _____ of life.
9. Driving over a magnetic_____ at a traffic-controlled intersection changes the light from red to green.
10. Although he posed as a mild mannered reporter, Clark Kent was _____ much more.
11. A "pinch" of salt or a "dash" of pepper is an _____ amount.
12. The _____ yardage on that last touchdown drive was sixty-five yards.
13. Congress is _____ foreign aid bills this week.
14. People do not have to push open automatic doors. Electronic eyes_____ them.
15. _____ by telling on each other is going to get all of us grounded for life.
16. The electronic mechanism _____ the alarm.
17. The transplant operation was long and very _____ work, and the surgeon found himself totally exhausted afterward.
18. England's _____ to the German invasion of Poland in 1939 was to declare war on Germany.

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-The End-

BASE
VOCABULARY TEST

Unit III Lesson 3

From the list of vocabulary words below, select the word that best completes the sentence.

actual	enacting
reenactment	exact
exacting	counteracting
inexact	actuator
actuated	enactment
counteract	exactness
actuality	actually
counteraction	actuate
exactly	enact

1. The antidote of a poison will COUNTERACT most of its harmful effects.
2. The senator from Illinois thought that congress should ENACT a law to protect wildlife.
3. The detective, hoping to trap the guilty man, stages a REENACTMENT of the crime.
4. Placing the cue ball just where you want it requires a great deal of EXACTNESS.
5. The ENACTMENT of a law by congress is not necessarily the last word.
6. "I didn't write it EXACTLY like President Lincoln's because you told me never to copy someone else's work, Tony explained.
7. Billy the Kid's ACTUAL name was William Bonney.
8. A rained-out baseball game is a sad ACTUALITY of life.
9. Driving over a magnetic ACTUATOR at a traffic-controlled intersection changes the light from red to green.
10. Although he posed as a mild mannered reporter, Clark Kent was ACTUALLY much more.
11. A "pinch" of salt or a "dash" of pepper is an INEXACT amount.
12. The EXACT yardage on that last touchdown drive was sixty-five yards.
13. Congress is ENACTING foreign aid bills this week.
14. People do not have to push open automatic doors. Electronic eyes ACTUATE them.
15. COUNTERACTING by telling on each other is going to get all of us grounded for life.
16. The electronic mechanism ACTUATED the alarm.
17. The transplant operation was long and very EXACTING work, and the surgeon found himself totally exhausted afterward.
18. England's COUNTERACTION to the German invasion of Poland in 1939 was to declare war on Germany.

E-111-a
-The End-

BASE
VOCABULARY TEST

Unit III Lesson 4

From the list of vocabulary words below, select the word that best completes the sentence.

fine	confined
fine	finery
finale	fines
unconfined	finalize
confinement	confining
finest	finer
fined	confine
finalist	finally
semifinal	final

1. It didn't help when Katie told the policeman that it hurt her dog's feelings to _____him in the backyard.

2. On the _____ lap, the driver in the silver Porsche began to make his move for the lead.

3. The librarian said that Mark must pay a ten cent _____ on each book, even if he thought one of them wasn't worth a nickel.

4. Overparking _____ are usually two dollars.

5. The two winners in today's _____ games will play tomorrow for the tournament championship.

6. Jed told Granny he felt Jethro should be _____ behind bars.

7. _____ a dog in a yard will often make him a good fence jumper.

8. Dad wonders how we can say that he is out of shape when he _____ managed to do three push-ups.

9. Five hundred actors, one hundred musicians, fifty dancers, and thirteen lizards came out on the stage for the grand _____.

10. Jeane was _____ ten dollars for driving without a license.

11. The _____ worn by everyone at the queen's coronation was dazzling.

12. Unlike animals at the zoo, wild animals are allowed to roam _____ at the big animal refuge.

13. Sand is _____ on ocean beaches because the surf breaks up the particles.

14. The two pioneers thought that a handshake was enough to _____ their deal.

15. During World War II the survivors of the Bataan Death March spent forty-two months in _____ as prisoners of war before being released.

16. As the movie ended, the word "_____" flashed on the screen.

17. Miss Florida, blond and tanned, was a _____ in the Miss America Contest.

18. Because his dad is an exterminator, it's no wonder Jim has the _____ bug collection.

E-112
-The End-

VOCABULARY TEST

Unit III Lesson 4

From the list of vocabulary words below, select the word that best completes the sentence.

fine	confined
fine	finery
finale	fines
unconfined	finalize
confinement	confining
finest	finer
fined	confine
finalist	finally
semifinal	final

1. It didn't help when Katie told the policeman that it hurt her dog's feelings to CONFINE him in the backyard.
2. On the FINAL lap, the driver in the silver Porsche began to make his move for the lead.
3. The librarian said that Mark must pay a ten cent FINE on each book, even if he thought one of them wasn't worth a nickel.
4. Overparking FINES are usually two dollars.
5. The two winners in today's SEMIFINAL games will play tomorrow for the tournament championship.
6. Jed told Granny he felt Jethro should be CONFINED behind bars.
7. CONFINING a dog in a yard will often make him a good fence jumper.
8. Dad wonders how we can say that he is out of shape when he FINALLY managed to do three push-ups.
9. Five hundred actors, one hundred musicians, fifty dancers, and thirteen lizards came out on the stage for the grand FINALE.
10. Jeane was FINED ten dollars for driving without a license.
11. The FINERY worn by everyone at the queen's coronation was dazzling.
12. Unlike animals at the zoo, wild animals are allowed to roam UNCONFINED at the big animal refuge.
13. Sand is FINER on ocean beaches because the surf breaks up the particles.
14. The two pioneers thought that a handshake was enough to FINALIZE their deal.
15. During World War II the survivors of the Bataan Death March spent forty-two months in CONFINEMENT as prisoners of war before being released.
16. As the movie ended, the word "FINE" flashed on the screen.
17. Miss Florida, blond and tanned, was a FINALIST in the M.ss American Contest.
18. Because his dad is an exterminator, it's no wonder Jim has the FINEST bug collection.

BASE
VOCABULARY TEST

Unit III Lesson 5

From the list of vocabulary words below, select the word that best completes the sentence.

refinement	finishes
refine	refinery
finis	financier
financially	refinished
refinable	refined
affinity	financing
finish	refinishing
financial	finance
unfinished	refinish

1. Keith went to the bank to _____ his new car.
2. With a cut on his face and badly swollen ankle, Craig did not think he could _____ the game.
3. Both sugar beets and sugar cane are _____ into granulated or powered sugar.
4. When the siren sounded, the firemen left their card game _____ and scrambled onto the truck.
5. The _____ between men and dogs has a long and interesting history.
6. Although they were _____ well off, Marie wanted to leave and go home where she was once so happy.
7. Except for hamburgers, Ken never _____ anything.
8. Sherre asked her mother, "Ain't there nothing I can do to sound _____ when I talk?"
9. Most newspapers have a _____ page that includes stock market reports and business news.
10. We know they have to _____ oil, but we wish they would _____ the smell of it too.
11. Every day a long train of tank cars filled with oil would leave the _____.
12. J. Paul Getty, an American _____, is said to be one of the richest men in the world.
13. Ellen, a lady of _____, does not dribble tea down her chin.
14. The antique chair Sarah bought at the auction needs _____.
15. Although trips into outer space are fascinating, _____ them is expensive.
16. To _____ a surface properly, it must be thoroughly cleaned and sanded.
17. The girl wrote _____ instead of "the end" because she thinks it sounds more elegant.
18. Pete says that he _____ a table in Early American, but it looks like Early Barbarian to me.

-The End-

VOCABULARY TEST

Unit III Lesson 5

From the list of vocabulary words below, select the word that best completes the sentence.

refinement	finishes
refine	refinery
finis	financier
financially	refinished
refinable	refined
affinity	financing
finish	refinishing
financial	finance
unfinished	refinish

1. Keith went to the bank to FINANCE he new car.
2. With a cut on his face and badly swollen ankle, Craig did not think he could FINISH the game.
3. Both sugar beets and sugar cane are REFINABLE into granulated or powered sugar.
4. When the siren sounded, the firemen left their card game UNFINISHED and scrambled onto the truck.
5. The AFFINITY between men and dogs has a long and interesting history.
6. Although they were FINANCIALLY well off, Marie wanted to leave and go home where she was once so happy.
7. Except for hamburgers, Ken never FINISHES anything.
8. Sherre asked her mother, "Ain't there nothing I can do to sound REFINED when I talk?"
9. Most newspapers have a FINANCIAL page that includes stock market reports and business news.
10. We know they have to REFINE oil, but we wish they would REFINE the smell of it too.
11. Every day a long train of tank cars filled with oil would leave the REFINERY.
12. J. Paul Getty, an American FINANCIER, is said to be one of the richest men in the world.
13. Ellen, a lady of REFINEMENT, does not dribble tea down her chin.
14. The antique chair Sarah bought at the auction needs REFINISHING.
15. Although trips into outer space are fascinating, FINANCING them is expensive.
16. To REFINISH a surface properly, it must be thoroughly cleaned and sanded.
17. The girl wrote FINIS instead of "the end" because she thinks it sounds more elegant.
18. Pete says that he REFINISHED a table in Early American, but it looks like Early Barbarian to me.

E-113-a

-The End-

BASE
VOCABULARY TEST

Unit III Lesson 6

From the list of vocabulary words below, select the word that best completes the sentence.

finesse	infinity
finite	ad infinitum
indefinitely	infinitely
define	definitive
indefinite	undefined
definable	infinite
definite	infinitive
infinitesimal	definitely
definition	defined

1. The farmers had such a _____ need for rain that they collected money and hired a rainmaker. He didn't make any rain but did make a lot of money.
2. It takes bribery, not _____, to get rid of a little brother.
3. There are people who believe that the universe is _____; that is there is an end to the sky we see.
4. Each raindrop adds an _____ amount of water to the ocean.
5. Greg built a complicated machine, but its purpose is _____.
6. Bert said he would _____ a surgeon as a very funny man because a surgeon can keep you in stitches.
7. Because we don't know what time the plane will be here, our plans are _____.
8. We told Beverly that there is an _____number of stars, but she is still trying to count them.
9. Stacy wanted all the rules _____ before she joined the club.
10. The launching was postponed _____ when the firing mechanism was found to be faulty.
11. Julia wishes that her grandmother wouldn't be so _____ about the details of her gall bladder operation.
12. The buildings aren't _____ on a foggy day like this.
13. When looking up the _____ of a word, note that the various meanings are numbered.
14. A phrase like "to go" or "to run" is an _____.
15. The Latin teacher was talking about Bob when she said that some students could talk _____.
16. Jesse James and his gang _____ did not believe in supporting their local sheriff.
17. To Edward, a million dollars is an _____ large amount of money.
18. "Ninety-nine years seem like _____," thought the prisoner. "You know, a guy could get a little lonely."

E-114
-The End-

BASE
VOCABULARY TEST

Unit III Lesson 6

From the list of vocabulary words below, select the word that best completes the sentence.

finesse	infinity
finite	ad infinitum
indefinitely	infinitely
define	definitive
indefinite	undefined
definable	infinite
definite	infinitive
infinitesimal	definitely
definition	defined

1. The farmers had such a DEFINITE need for rain that they collected money and hired a rainmaker. He didn't make any rain but did make a lot of money.
2. It takes bribery, not FINESSE, to get rid of a little brother.
3. There are people who believe that the universe is FINITE; that is there is an end to the sky we see.
4. Each raindrop adds an INFINITESIMAL amount of water to the ocean.
5. Greg built a complicated machine, but its purpose is UNDEFINED.
6. Bert said he would DEFINE a surgeon as a very funny man because a surgeon can keep you in stitches.
7. Because we don't know what time the plane will be here, our plans are INDEFINITE.
8. We told Beverly that there is an INFINITE number of stars, but she is still trying to count them.
9. Stacy wanted all the rules DEFINED before she joined the club.
10. The launching was postponed INDEFINITELY when the firing mechanism was found to be faulty.
11. Julia wishes that her grandmother wouldn't be so DEFINITIVE about the details of her gall bladder operation.
12. The buildings aren't DEFINABLE on a foggy day like this.
13. When looking up the DEFINITION of a word, note that the various meanings are numbered.
14. A phrase like "to go" or "to run" is an INFINITIVE.
15. The Latin teacher was talking about Bob when she said that some students could talk AD INFINITUM.
16. Jesse James and his gang DEFINITELY did not believe in supporting their local sheriff.
17. To Edward, a million dollars is an INFINITELY large amount of money.
18. "Ninety-nine years seem like INFINITY," thought the prisoner. "You know, a guy could get a little lonely."

E-114-a
-The End-

BASE
VOCABULARY TEST

Unit IV Lesson 1

From the list of vocabulary words below, select the word that best completes the sentence.

pose	oppostion
unopposed	composite
composer	compose
composing	posing
poses	opposite
opposed	composition
composure	expose
composed	oppose
posed	exposure

1. Merton feels that he could _____ great songs if he didn't have to use words.
2. The Boston Strangler got into apartments by _____ as a repairman or salesman.
3. Cowboys _____ putting up fences on grazing land.
4. On Thanksgiving Day, the Packers will _____ the Lions in a professional football game.
5. One day the pitcher was _____ with his arms and legs out of balance.
6. Johnny Bench is capable of terrorizing the _____ with his blooming bat.
7. The reporter set out to _____ the mayor to the public as a man not to be trusted.
8. Tim's _____"How to Help the Handicapped" won first place in the state contest.
9. Some people always appear calm and _____, and others look like they just entertained a tornado.
10. A space capsule is made up of many _____ parts.
11. The baseball pitcher likes to pose for photographers. The pitcher _____ with one leg high, one arm outstretched, and one eye on the camera.
12. Keep your _____ means the same thing as "keeping your cool".
13. Although someone may be a great _____, he isn't necessarily a good performer.
14. The candidate for State Senate ran _____ in the primary election.
15. The Jefferson family will _____ for the photographer this afternoon.
16. Wolfgang Mozart began _____ music when he was four years old.
17. The cowboy almost died of _____ when he was lost in the desert.
18. Although they came from _____ sides of town, the two boys soon became close friends.

E-115
-The End-

BASE
VOCABULARY TEST

Unit IV Lesson 1

From the list of vocabulary words below, select the word that best completes the sentence.

pose	oppostion
unopposed	composite
composer	compose
composing	posing
poses	opposite
opposed	composition
composure	expose
composed	oppose
posed	exposure

1. Merton feels that he could ___COMPOSE___ great songs if he didn't have to use words.
2. The Boston Strangler got into apartments by ___POSING___ as a repairman or salesman.
3. Cowboys ___OPPOSED___ putting up fences on grazing land.
4. On Thanksgiving Day, the Packers will ___OPPOSE___ the Lions in a professional football game.
5. One day the pitcher was ___POSED___ with arms and legs out of balance.
6. Johnny Bench is capable of terrorizing the ___OPPOSITION___ with his blooming bat.
7. The reporter set out to ___EXPOSE___ the mayor to the public as a man not to be trusted.
8. Tim's ___COMPOSITION___ "How to Help the Handicapped" won first place in the state contest.
9. Some people always appear calm and ___COMPOSED___, and other look like they just entertained a tornado.
10. A space capsule is made up of many ___COMPOSITE___ parts.
11. The baseball pitcher likes to pose for photographers. The pitcher ___POSES___ with one leg high, one arm outstretched, and one eye on the camers.
12. Keep your ___COMPOSURE___ means the same thing as "keeping your cool".
13. Although someone may be a great ___COMPOSER___, he isn't necessarily a good performer.
14. The candidate for State Senate ran ___UNOPPOSED___ in the primary election.
15. The Jefferson family will ___POSE___ for the photographer this afternoon.
16. Wolfgang Mozart began ___COMPOSING___ music when he was four years old.
17. The cowboy almost died of ___EXPOSURE___ when he was lost in the desert.
18. Although they came from ___OPPOSITE___ sides of town, the two boys soon became close friends.

E-115-a
-The End-

BASE
VOCABULARY TEST

Unit IV Lesson 2

From the list of vocabulary words below, select the word that best completes the sentence.

transpose	purpose
disposal	dispose
decompose	supposed
disposable	purposely
transposing	depose
disposed	purposefully
repose	suppose
disposing	purposeful
supposedly	indisposed

1. George _____ of the billy goat by selling it at the Saturday auction.
2. Jane asked who was _____ to clean the apartment last week.
3. Dennis is _____ the music from the Music Man.
4. The family _____ locked the doors to the house when they went on vacation.
5. It has not been unusual in the past for groups in South America to _____ a president or leader.
6. Some prehistoric animals frozen in the Far North have never begun to _____.
7. With the flu and a broken leg, the old man knew that he would be _____ for some time.
8. In the comic strip "Tumbleweeds", Hildegard's one _____ in life is to get married.
9. Joe lay in a state of warm _____, reluctant to roll out of bed, and put his bare feet on the cold floor.
10. The band director asked his band members to _____ the music into a different key.
11. _____ the rain fell during the rainmaker's performance.
12. We hope that someone will think of a constructive way for _____ of old cars.
13. The young policeman's _____ walk showed that he intended to stop the hassle immediately.
14. Do you _____ the clowns will perform in the circus?
15. _____ milk containers are wax-coated paper or plastic cartons.
16. The two coyotes _____ avoided the trappers' cabin as they went out to hunt that snowy morning.
17. Goodwill boxes are conveniently located for the _____ of usable but unwanted items.
18. When the police came, the smuggler tried to _____ of the rubies.

E-116
-The End-

VOCABULARY TEST

Unit IV Lesson 2

From the list of vocabulary words below, select the word that best completes the sentence.

transpose	purpose
disposal	dispose
decompose	supposed
disposable	purposely
transposing	depose
disposed	purposefully
repose	suppose
disposing	purposeful
supposedly	indisposed

1. George DISPOSED of the billy goat by selling it at the Saturday auction.
2. Jane asked who was SUPPOSED to clean the apartment last week.
3. Dennis is TRANSPOSING the music from the Music Man.
4. The family PURPOSELY locked the doors to the house when they went on vacation.
5. It has not been unusual in the past for groups in South America to DEPOSE a president or leader.
6. Some prehistoric animals frozen in the Far North have never begun to DECOMPOSE.
7. With the flu and a broken leg, the old man knew that he would be INDISPOSED for some time.
8. In the comic strip "Tumbleweeds", Hildegard's one PURPOSE in life is to get married.
9. Joe lay in a state of warm REPOSE, reluctant to roll out of bed, and put his bare feet on the cold floor.
10. The band director asked his band members to TRANSPOSE the music into a different key.
11. SUPPOSEDLY the rain fell during the rainmaker's performance.
12. We hope that someone will think of a constructive way for DISPOSING of old cars.
13. The young policeman's PURPOSEFUL walk showed that he intended to stop the hassle immediately.
14. Do you SUPPOSE the clowns will perform in the circus?
15. DISPOSABLE milk containers are wax-coated paper or plastic cartons.
16. The two coyotes PURPOSEFULLY avoided the trappers' cabin as they went out to hunt that snowy morning.
17. Goodwill boxes are conveniently located for the DISPOSAL of usable but unwanted items.
18. When the police came, the smuggler tried to DISPOSE of the rubies.

-The End-

BASE
VOCABULARY TEST

Unit IV Lesson 3

From the list of vocabulary words listed below, select the word that best completes the sentence.

impose
postage
opponent
poster
imposed
postal
proponent
post
superimpose
posture
exponent
proposal
superimposed
impostor
component
proposed
propose

1. A carburetor is a _____ of a car engine.
2. It was easy for King Kong to _____ his will on others.
3. When he felt them, but didn't see the left hook and right uppercut, Tyrone knew he had the wrong _____.
4. I _____ that we have a meeting to discuss the fact that we're having too many meetings.
5. Don't you dare _____ a mustache on my aunt's picture!
6. Street departments _____ some signs to inform people of speed limits.
7. Hank's father is a leading _____ of the idea that we should have pro football on TV every week of the year.
8. Dad blew his top when new gasoline taxes were _____.
9. Terry's dad _____ that Terry bury his amplifier and maybe his guitar.
10. The route for Joe's trip to Florida was _____ on the road map.
11. Kim would send for that free booklet if she could afford the _____.
12. Carl had slumped for so long that the _____ of standing at attention now hurt his back.
13. Mr. Sullivan is a _____ of "pay television". He would rather eliminate commercials and pay for the programs he sees.
14. Stan decided to hang the new _____ over the large crack in the wall.
15. The way Tom Sawyer caught the yarn, the woman knew he was an _____.
16. Freddy's _____ to climb the high water tower in the rain was quickly voted down.
17. His picture in the post office doesn't mean he's a _____ worker.

-The End-

BASE
VOCABULARY TEST

Unit IV Lesson 3

From the list of vocabulary words listed below, select the word that best completes the sentence.

impose
postage
opponent
poster
imposed
postal
proponent
post
superimpose
posture
exponent
proposal
superimposed
impostor
component
proposed
propose

1. A carburetor is a COMPONENT of a car engine.
2. It was easy for King Kong to IMPOSE his will on others.
3. When he felt them, but didn't see the left hook and right uppercut, Tyrone knew he had the wrong OPPONENT.
4. I PROPOSE that we have a meeting to discuss the fact that we're having too many meetings.
5. Don't you dare SUPERIMPOSE a mustache on my aunt's picture!
6. Street departments POST some signs to inform people of speed limits.
7. Hank's father is a leading EXPONENT of the idea that we should have pro football on TV every week of the year.
8. Dad blew his top when new gasoline taxes were IMPOSED.
9. Terry's dad PROPOSED that Terry bury his amplifier and maybe his guitar.
10. The route for Joe's trip to Florida was SUPERIMPOSED on the road map.
11. Kim would send for that free booklet if she could afford the POSTAGE.
12. Carl had slumped for so long that the POSTURE of standing at attention now hurt his back.
13. Mr. Sullivan is a PROPONENT of "pay television". He would rather eliminate commercials and pay for the programs he sees.
14. Stan decided to hang the new POSTER over the large crack in the wall.
15. The way Tom Sawyer caught the yarn, the woman knew he was an IMPOSTER.
16. Freddy's PROPOSAL to climb the high water tower in the rain was quickly voted down.
17. His picture in the post office doesn't mean he's a POSTAL worker.

E-117-a
-The End-

BASE
VOCABULARY TEST

Unit IV Lesson 4

From the list of vocabulary words listed below, select the word that best completes the sentence.

expository	deposit
depository	positively
deposition	transpostion
disposition	imposition
positive	appositive
decomposition	position
exposition	proposition
depositor	apposition
supposition	

1. Alfred is going on the _____ that his scientific theory is correct.
2. "_____" applies to words that usually can be interchanged. For instance, we can either say Charlie the coyote or the coyote, Charlie.
3. Herman doesn't want to _____ his dime in the bank.
4. Almost every country in the world will be represented at the World _____.
5. Unless you're a _____ with a bank, it wouldn't be wise to write a check.
6. The fact that Uncle Bob and his seven kids stayed not only for dinner, but for a month proved quite an _____.
7. Nature thrives on the _____ of animals and plants.
8. The _____ of the captions under the pictures was corrected before the newspaper went to press.
9. Usually Sarah's _____ reminds you of a grizzly bear that's hungry and tired and has a toothache.
10. If you're broke, you're in no _____ to tell someone else how to make money.
11. The old prospector made an interesting _____. "You share the cost and the danger, and I'll share the gold."
12. Shelley said that San Francisco is _____ the prettiest place she's seen.
13. The _____ of purple on red hurts the art teacher's eyes.
14. Herman says that a pool hall would be the best _____ for his money.
15. Now that the _____ of the king is complete, the country is in a turmoil.
16. Jim was told to write an _____ composition telling how to collect coins. Jim said that he knew a little more about how to get rid of them.
17. Merton was _____ that he would be a good chess player.

E-118
-The End-

VOCABULARY TEST

Unit IV Lesson 4

From the list of vocabulary words listed below, select the word that best completes the sentence.

expository	deposit
depository	positively
deposition	transpostion
disposition	imposition
positive	appositive
decomposition	position
exposition	proposition
depositor	apposition
supposition	

1. Alfred is going on the SUPPOSITION that his scientific theory is correct.
2. "APPOSITIVE" applies to words that usually can be interchanged. For instance, we can either say Charlie the coyote or the coyote, Charlie.
3. Herman doesn't want to DEPOSIT his dime in the bank.
4. Almost every country in the world will be represented at the World EXPOSITION.
5. Unless you're a DEPOSITOR with a bank, it wouldn't be wise to write a check.
6. The fact that Uncle Bob and his seven kids stayed not only for dinner, but for a month proved quite an IMPOSITION.
7. Nature thrives on the DECOMPOSITION of animals and plants.
8. The TRANSPOSTION of the captions under the pictures was corrected before the newspaper went to press.
9. Usually Sarah's DISPOSTION reminds you of a grizzly bear that's hungry and tired and has a toothache.
10. If you're broke, you're in no POSITION to tell someone else how to make money.
11. The old prospector made an interesting PROPOSITION. "You share the cost and the danger, and I'll share the gold."
12. Shelley said that San Francisco is POSITIVELY the prettiest place she's seen.
13. The APPOSITION of purple on red hurts the art teacher's eyes.
14. Herman says that a pool hall would be the best DEPOSITORY for his money.
15. Now that the DEPOSITION of the king is complete, the country is in a turmoil.
16. Jim was told to write an EXPOSITORY composition telling how to collect coins. Jim said that he knew a little more about how to get rid of them.
17. Merton was POSITIVE that he would be a good chess player.

E-118-a

-The End-

BASE
VOCABULARY TEST

Unit IV Lesson 5

From the list of vocabulary words listed below, select the word that best completes the sentence.

servitude	observatory
observant	servile
serve	deservedly
deserve	preservative
servant	observation
observance	preserve
served	observe
deserved	preservation
preservable	observer

1. Some people organized a group to fight for the _____ of the whale.
2. Stargazers flocked to the _____to watch the eclipse of the moon.
3. The brave soldier _____ the Purple Heart.
4. Which county official _____ four terms?
5. Santa Claus has a difficult job trying to decide who will _____ Christmas presents every year.
6. Birdwatchers are quite _____ for changes in the habits of birds.
7. Abraham Lincoln worked to release Blacks from _____.
8. Ann discovered that the large bubble she blew was not _____.
9. Charlie learned that the _____ of traffic signals can keep him from getting a traffic citation.
10. In the Midwestern states residents can truly _____ the changes of four seasons.
11. Not even one artificial _____ is found in the home grown vegetables.
12. The speaker at the Women's Club meeting suggested that women should not have to be _____ to their husbands or their work.
13. Jill learned how to _____ food for later use by _____ her grandmother.
14. The beautiful young lady had more than one admiring _____.
15. George's mother reminds him to _____ the main dish before the dessert.
16. The Supreme Court judge is a _____ of justice.
17. Because of their accomplishments, Hall of Fame members are _____ honored.
18. In 1976, the people of America united in the _____ of the United States' Bicentennial.

BASE
VOCABULARY TEST

Unit IV Lesson 5

From the list of vocabulary words listed below, select the word that best completes the sentence.

servitude	observatory
observant	servile
serve	deservedly
deserve	preservative
servant	observation
observance	preserve
served	observe
deserved	preservation
preservable	observer

1. Some people organized a group to fight for the PRESERVATION of the whale.
2. Stargazers flocked to the OBSERVATORY to watch the eclipse of the moon.
3. The brave soldier DESERVED the Purple Heart.
4. Which county official SERVED four terms?
5. Santa Claus has a difficult job trying to decide who will OBSERVE Christmas presents every year.
6. Birdwatchers are quite OBSERVANT for changes in the habits of birds.
7. Abraham Lincoln worked to release Blacks from SERVITUDE.
8. Ann discovered that the large bubble she blew was not PRESEVABLE.
9. Charlie leaned that the OBSERVATION of traffic signals can keep him from getting a traffic citation.
10. In the Midwestern states residents can truly OBSERVE the changes of four seasons.
11. Not even one artificial PRESERVATIVE is found in the home grown vegetables.
12. The speaker at the Women's Club meeting suggested that women should not have to be SERVILE to their husbands or their work.
13. Jill learned how to PRESERVE food for later use by OBSERVING her grandmother.
14. The beautiful young lady had more than one admiring OBSERVER.
15. George's mother reminds him to SERVE the main dish before the dessert.
16. The Supreme Court judge is a SERVANT of justice.
17. Because of their accomplishments, Hall of Fame members are DESERVEDLY honored.
18. In 1976, the people of America united in the OBSERVANCE of the United States' Bicentennial.

-The End-

BASE
VOCABULARY TEST

Unit IV Lesson 6

From the list of vocabulary words listed below, select the word that best completes the sentence.

reserve	reservist
servicable	conservation
reserved	conservatism
servicing	reservation
conservatory	conservatively
conserve	service
unreservedly	conservative
conserving	reservoir
disservice	conservationist

1. A _____ estimate of the damages caused by the tornado was still well over one million dollars.
2. The National Guard _____ will spend two weeks each summer at a special training session.
3. The _____ seats for the performance by the rock group were in the twelfth row from the stage.
4. Everyone is encouraged to dial down his thermostat to _____ energy.
5. Six o' clock was the exact time of the group's dinner _____.
6. The active person seems to have an unending _____ of energy.
7. The old gray cat _____ stalked the playful little mouse.
8. Alice decided that almost everything in her wardrobe from last year was still _____ for another season.
9. The Repulican Party candidates frequently have a common trait of _____ on the issues.
10. The stainless steel flatware that was on sale had _____ for eight.
11. The Chicago _____ is attended by many budding musicians.
12. Are you _____ fuel by using roller skates instead of a car to go shopping?
13. With climbing costs of producing energy, the only solution for us seems to be _____ of the energy we have now.
14. A criminal does a _____ not only to society but to himself.
15. Which mechanic did the _____ of your automobile recently? The tailpipe is falling off, the muffler is noisy, and the engine sputters.
16. At the state park our family went on a guided tour with the resident _____, and gained a greater appreciation of nature.
17. Sometimes shy people have the appearance of being _____.
18. Father _____ related the daring escapades from his youth to the delight of his children and the chagrin of his wife.

-The End-

CASE
VOCABULARY TEST

Unit 27 Lesson 6

From the list of vocabulary words listed below, select the word that best completes the sentence.

reserve	reservist
servicable	conservation
reserved	conservatism
servicing	reservation
conservatory	conservatively
conserve	service
unreservedly	conservative
conserving	reservoir
disservice	conservationist

1. A CONSERVATIVE estimate of the damages caused by the tornado was still well over one million dollars.
2. The National Guard RESERVIST will spend two weeks each summer at a special training session.
3. The RESERVE seats for the performance by the rock group were in the twelfth row from the stage.
4. Everyone is encouraged to dial down his thermostat to CONSERVE energy.
5. Six o'clock was the exact time of the group's dinner RESERVATION.
6. The active person seems to have an unending RESERVOIR of energy.
7. The old gray cat CONSERVATIVELY stalked the playful little mouse.
8. Alice decided that almost everything in her wardrobe from last year was still SERVICABLE for another season.
9. The Repulican Party candidates frequently have a common trait of CONSERVATISM on the issues.
10. The stainless steel flatware that was on sale had SERVICE for eight.
11. The Chicago CONSERVATORY is attended by many budding musicians.
12. Are you CONSERVING fuel by using roller skates instead of a car to go shopping?
13. With climbing costs of producing energy, the only solution for us seems to be CONSERVATION of the energy we have now.
14. A criminal does a DISSERVICE not only to society but to himself.
15. Which mechanic did the SERVICING of your automobile recently? The tailpipe is falling off, the muffler is noisy, and the engine sputters.
16. At the state park our family went on a guided tour with the resident CONSERVATIONIST, and gained a greater appreciation of nature.
17. Sometimes shy people have the appearance of being RESERVED.
18. Father UNRESERVEDLY related the daring escapades from his youth to the delight of his children and the chagrin of his wife.

-The End-